

**DON'T BELIEVE!**

That we have special prices on just a few of our goods, during our Clearance Sale, but set it down, learn it by heart, that at

**DAN LANGDON'S**

—THERE HAS BEEN MADE A—  
**Sweeping Reduction**

All over the store. Note prices below. Cut this out and carry it with you and then come and price balance of our goods.

**WE ARE SELLING**

Good Standard Prints at 5 cents. Best Indigo blue prints at 6 1/2 cts. 1 yd. wide Muslin from 5 cts up. Best Lonsdale. Fruit of the Loom, Hill's, and like brands, only 8 1/2 cts. Gingham from 5 cts up. 6 spools best machine thread for 25 cts.

**WE ARE SELLING**

Fine Dress Goods worth \$1, for 85 cts; worth \$5 cts, for 70 cts; worth 75 cts, for 60 cts; worth 65 cts, for 50 cts; worth 50 cts, for 35 cts; worth 40 cts, for 30 cts; worth 30 cts, for 22 1/2 cts; worth 25 cts, for 20 cts, and on down to 5 cts per yard. Many at less than half cost.

**WE ARE SELLING**

Ladies and Children's Muslin Underwear, at 25 cts and 50 cts, worth double the money. Knit Underwear worth \$1, for 75 cts; worth 75 cts, for 50 cts; worth 50 cts, for 35 cts. Ladies and Children's Hose, from 5 cts a pair up. Table Linen, Towels and Crashes, way below value. Flannels at a big cut. Job in Ladies and Children's Gossamers, at 50 cts. Corsets, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, &c., all reduced. We cannot enumerate half the bargains we are offering, but we cordially invite you to call and price whether you buy or not. Remember our stock is full, first-class and complete, and the thirty days are slipping away. We keep open till 9 o'clock every night, have fine electric lights, so if you can't come in daytime come at night.

**DAN LANGDON.****New York  
Shoe Store.**

West Side Public Square, next to  
Allen Bros.

W. G. BURNETT, Manager.

Just opened up a new and first-class stock  
of the best custom made

**Boots & Shoes.**

NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK.

Bottom prices and strictly cash.

Everybody especially invited to call  
and see for themselves.

Will keep on hands a full stock of  
Leather and Findings. 6tf

**THE BANNER.****DePAUW UNIVERSITY.**

"We do not give enough attention," said an old army officer to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, "to those who are paid to teach the young idea how to shoot. In selecting presidents of colleges or superintendents of public schools or principals of seminaries, we are so absorbed in the qualifications of the man that we ignore or are indifferent to his principles and prejudices. Through this indifference the free traders have captured more young men than through all the arguments they have ever published in pamphlet or newspaper. There has been a deliberate purpose on the part of the free traders to organize the faculties of popular educational institutions so as to disseminate their peculiar economic doctrines." This is not true of all colleges, but it is so to an extent that jeopardizes the business of the country. Every one who believes in building up America instead of England should be on the alert to put down the visionary ideas of dreamers who ignore the practical relations of life.

The Crawfordsville *Star* says: "The perpetrators of the printed burlesque college hand-bill circulated this week deserve thirty days each on the stone pile. There is no excuse or palliation for such vulgar and indecent blackguardism, and no gentleman had anything to do with it. The fellow who had part or parcel in it deserves social ostracism and if found out he will soon find out in turn the estimate people put on such things. Blackguardism is not wit."

Wabash seems to have been free from such blackguardism of late until she admitted to her halls students who had been expelled from DePauw because of an offence similar to the one complained of above. Of course they took their "bo-

gus" natures with them, and their admission there under the circumstances was a notification by the faculty to the other students that such things were not regarded as serious offences, notwithstanding the rows that might be made about them. A "bogus" may be expected at every opportunity.

BOSTON, MASS., February 23.—Nellie D. Silsby, the bright, promising daughter of Mr. B. Silsby, graduated with honors from the girls' high school in 1885. During the last eight years of her school life she never missed a session. To-day she was buried. Physicians say she never recovered from the evil effects of her overstudy.

The young ladies of DePauw will hold their first annual Pan-Thanatopian Conclave at Ladies' Hall, Friday evening. All the young ladies of the University are expected to be present in Mother-Hubbards or calico wrappers.

Walker McLane, of Plainfield, has entered the Junior Preparatory class.

Dr. McWhirter's brother, from Indianapolis, spent Sunday with him. The Theological Lyceum has adopted a new constitution and elected the following officers: Pres., C. A. Martin; Vice Pres., J. H. Higdon, Secretary; T. A. White; Janitor, C. T. Ericson.

Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, Ladies' Hall was discovered to be on fire. The fire was out before the engine arrived. It is supposed to have originated by some drapery on the wall coming in contact with a lamp in Bertha Deniston's room. The loss was not great. Some books, clothing, a table and chairs were burned. The result of the fire will evidently be the introduction of electricity or gas to take the place of the oil lamps. A fire escape was put up Tuesday morning, and Capt. Chaffee offered a pair of gloves to the girl who would be the first to descend it. Miss Ella Vickery, of the Senior Class, got the gloves. Fred Weik was granted the contract for putting up fire-escapes two weeks ago.

The entertainment given by the society of young ladies in Meharry Hall Friday night was a grand success. The first floor was full, and many seats in the gallery were occupied. The receipts of the evening netted the society \$110, which is to be appropriated to the fund for establishing a reading room in the city. The program included a representation of Jean Ingelow's "Song of Seven," beautifully rendered by seven young ladies and misses. A violin solo by Miss Rosa Marquis was one of the finest features of the evening. The stately was so like the real that a spectator doubted the possibility of the figures taking upon themselves the motions of real life again. A surprise, a selection from the Mikado, took the house by storm. The entertainment closed with a beautiful representation in an explained tableau of Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women."

A. J. Weaver, of Danville, has been granted the privilege of building a green-house, 72 by 85 feet, in West Campus. He is to have the ground free of charge, and in return is to furnish the University with flowers and ornament all the grounds with flowers at his own expense.

Lieut. May and wife are visiting in Chicago.

Miss Ollie Burnett will go to Anderson Saturday, where she will form a class in music, to be catalogued with DePauw.

Wednesday morning the Seniors appeared with their class colors at chapel. The President spoke at length about the fraternal spirit shown here among the different classes in the University and regretted that lately devitations had been made from that principle.

The Board of Trustees were exceedingly fortunate in securing a Professor in Biology. Indeed, it is doubtful if a better choice could have been made. Prof. Jenkins already holds a high place among Indiana scientists. He is alive, energetic, earnest, and if the Trustees will back him with the money he will make his department one of the best in the University. The Biological Laboratory, while not near what it should be, is vastly superior to that of last year, and improvements are being added as rapidly as possible. An addition of much importance will be made this spring, arrangements having already been perfected for the erection of a large greenhouse, probably in the west campus.

Miss Tamar Gray, class of '84, has accepted a position in the University of Southern California, as instructor in Greek.

The State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will convene at Tabernacle Presbyterian Church from today until Sunday, inclusive. DePauw will be represented by fourteen delegates. They are Messrs. Kern, Frayer, Wright, Higdon, Mills, Wise, A. W. Moore, Armstrong, Doty, Benedict, Riley, Bennett, Hiel and Prof. Neff.

The first lecture in the Natural Science Series will be given in Meharry Hall, Tuesday evening, by President T. C. Mendenhall, of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

C. K. Ober, College Secretary, conducted the college bible reading, Saturday night, class meeting Sunday morning, a conference in the afternoon. He also held services in College Avenue Church on Sunday evening.

The boys at the Dormitory, Monday night, gave a free musical entertainment, in order to compete with the one the girls gave Sunday night. Both were lively. Prof. Ayers made it hot for the boys. Music in the future is forbidden by him. It was rendered by three of the boys, on the violin, cornet and guitar. Four times in succession different Theological students requested the rendering of "Mrs. Cloud's Reel."

**Lighting-rod Swindlers.**

In the vicinity of Lafayette agents are circulating blank contracts for an organization called the North American Lighting-rod Company, which claims to have been established in 1849. The contract reads:

"This contract, entered into this day of —, between J. B. Hough, or company, of the first part, and —, of the second part, witnesseth that J. B. Hough, or company, agrees to deliver upon the premises belonging to — sufficient three-fourths inch copper-covered lighting-rod, with the — necessary points to rod the — belonging to —, circuit form."

In the blank seen by a reporter the words "vanes, points and balls free of cost of old rod" were inserted in writing.

In consideration of the above agreement, I, the undersigned, party of the second part, agree to pay to bearer of this contract 75 cents per foot (for over old rod) is written in, and each brace to be counted as five feet of rod. Settlement to be made on delivery of rods by cash or negotiable note."

In the case of one Ira House it is claimed that the agents made him a verbal offer to rod his house and barn for a mere trifle—horse-feed and the meal of the men while putting up the rods. House to act as an agent in return for the favor. House signed the contract. At the bottom of each contract this is printed:

"I have read and fully understand the import of this contract, and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that the foregoing embodies all the agreement made between us in any way, hereby waiving all claims of verbal agreements of any nature not embodied in this contract."

House went to Lafayette, and, by the aid of an attorney and officers, secured the return of his contract. As verbal agreements count for naught the written ones bind the signer firmly.

**Without Patriotism and Against Law.**

The Democrats in Congress and the Democrats in the Indiana Legislature made a good deal of Democratic history of the old sort yesterday. Democrats in Congress are against the soldiers, and in Indiana they are against law and the courts. A party without patriotism and without respect for law ought not remain long in power.

**The Robertson Case.**

There probably never before was a case where suit was brought for the possession of an elective office by a person who was not a candidate and did not receive a vote against one who received 223,000 votes, and was elected by over 3,000 plurality.

**Democracy Defined.**

To be a real good Democrat in this region, according to the latest definition, is either to violate some law or to aid and abet some one who does.

**HORSES AND MULES.**

Good Stock Wanted, but Plugs Find No Demand.  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The principal inquiry on the Broadway market is for good horses of all grades; the stables are cluttered with common stock. All the better grades are unusually scarce, and in active demand. Several Eastern buyers are on the market and taking everything they can find that will fill the requirements for New York streeters. The price they pay for this class of animals ranges from \$130 to \$140; Western streeters run from \$100 to \$125. Extra driving horses, animals of good style and action, capable of going a mile inside of four minutes, are in great demand at prices ranging from \$175 to \$300. Coach horses are wanted, as usual, and so are heavy draft horses. George Morrow sold a pair of heavy draft horses, one weighing 1,500 and the other 1,340 to the American Express Company for \$450. It was not a match team. One horse was a bay and the other a black. The demand for Southern brood mares is now in excess of the supply.

The demand for mules is less active than it was a year ago, consequently the supply in the pens has increased to about 2,000 head. Small mules are now in excess of the demand; the chief inquiry at present being for fifteen and a half-hand mules, for which the ruling price is \$115 to \$125. Heavy mules weighing about 1,200 pounds sell at \$175 to \$210 a head.

**The Soldier's Honor.**

Columbus Republican.

A "Veteran" discussing the veto of the dependent pension bill says in reference to that portion of it which opposes the bill because it would dishonor those who receive a pension for wounds or disability received in actual service to create a "pauper list":

But the soldier's honor! All those who cared nothing for the Nation's safety or the soldier's fate are moved with superhuman agony lest the soldier's honor should be tarnished now! It is so degrading to compel him to admit himself helpless and preserve his self-respect if he dies under the treatment. And then the "camp-followers and shirkers and cowards and the lazy and obese" who were good enough to be mustered, good enough to keep on the rolls, good enough for honorable discharge, good enough to lie in rebel prisons, good enough to be substitutes for the very men who now malign them, but who ought not to be allowed to contaminate the roll of honor which represents the Nation's "bounty"—her gratuitous charity! Who is it that thus clamors? Is it those who fought, or those who sneaked and hid and stole? Is it those who were in and of the army, or those who hid behind it and speculated in its blood? Let us not pride of honoring the Federal soldier. In the next Senate we shall have a matter of three, perhaps four, Federal soldiers, and the South will have seventeen Confederate. They honor their soldiers! We prefer millionaires. They honor courage! We prefer craft. They believe in men! We believe in money. So be it.

**What Shall Be Done.**

Rep. L. D. Mansfield in *Inter-Ocean*.

The world has moved in thirty or forty years, and political economists, students of penology, reformers of prisons and penitentiaries, philanthropists and statesmen have been wrestling with the questions now coming to the front in Europe and America. The frightful increase of crime in the British Isles—of which statistics give the most conclusive proof—have awakened profound attention in those countries. Despite all the efforts of philanthropists and of the church, the ratio of crime has outstripped by many hundred per cent the ratio of increase in population. The ratio of the increase of crime, as compared with that of the population in the United States, may not be as great, but it is great enough to excite alarm and produce reflections.

What shall be done to prevent the increase of crime? This question, of vital importance, must find its answer in all the agencies which religion, philanthropy, and statesmanship bring to bear on society.

**Business Booming.**

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Reports from all the leading trade centres indicate an exceptionally excellent outlook in the course of general trade from the events of the past week. The trade skies are especially clear. What few labor troubles exist are confined to narrow circles and are very local in their character. The situation abroad is such as to warrant the American Industrial and Commercial world in making more than their customary advance. Business everywhere is fairly crowding the markets and prospects are of the brightest and best.

**All Going Wild.**

Crawfordsville Argus News.

The Terre Haute *Express* says it seems that Indiana towns have gone wild over the natural gas question. Every day new companies are formed to bore for gas. It there isn't a halt called some time soon there will be a well at nearly every cross-roads in the State and Indiana will be perforated with holes until she will have the appearance of having been bombarded by the planets of the universe.

The year 1887, according to Grimmer the astrologist, is to witness the re-appearance, in Cassiopeia, of the bright star which Tycho Brahe and the rest of the world saw in 1572 in that constellation. Grimmer also observed that North America, on account of the visitation of this star and the recurrence of other rare starting celestial phenomena, would be involved in civil war, and in the Atlantic States a reign of terror would prevail unless a Napoleon should appear and quell it.

**FOR THE****SPRING TRADE**

We are now showing an elegant line of

**Chamber Suits**

In all grades. Also a fine line of

**PARLOR GOODS,**

Upholstered in the most artistic manner, in latest material. These goods are all selected from the best factories, and for finish and novelty of design cannot be excelled.

**OUR FOLDING BEDS**

On exhibition are of the very best make. Everybody should see them. In every department our assortment is excellent. Remember, we lead in prices and will not be undersold.

Come and see us before investing.

**STILLWAGON & STRATTAN,**

WEST SIDE OF SQUARE.

**JOB PRINTING**

NEAT AND CHEAP

**AT THE BANNER.****Notice of Sale of Real Estate.**

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the will of Susan E. Farrow, deceased, the undersigned, Executor of the estate of said Susan E. Farrow, deceased, will offer for sale, on the premises, on Saturday, February 20, 1887, the following described land, viz: Seventy-five (75) feet off of the East side of lot number sixteen (16) of the original plat of the town (now city) of Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana. Terms—one third cash, the residue in equal payments, at six and twelve months, with notes at interest waiting benefit of valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on the real estate sold. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m. EDISTINA FARROW, Executor.

5-1m

**FOR SALE.**

We offer for sale on reasonable terms, the Patrick Goggin farm, of two hundred and seventy-five acres, in Washington township, Putnam county, being the Northeast quarter and the north half of Southeast quarter, and Northeast quarter of Northwest quarter, all in Section one (1), Township twelve (12), North Range five (5) West. There is a large two story house, large barn, and other out buildings on the place. The fences are all in good condition. Plenty of living water for stock. U. M. STODDARD & Co., Mortgage, Loans and Bonds, Room 11, When Block, Indianapolis.

**FRESH MEATS.**

Ike Kahn is now alone in the meat business, and will make constant efforts to please his customers by serving them with the best meats the market affords. Will deliver anywhere in the city.

Thanking his old customers, he desires their continuance, and invites new ones to call. He can supply any number.

Shop on North Jackson street, near public square. 24tf

**Charley Kiefer,**

Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Fruits, Bread,  
Cakes, Candies,  
Toys, Guns,  
Ammunition.

**LUNCH COUNTER!**

Be sure you call on me for anything you want in my line.

CHARLES KIEFER,  
North Side Square.

1-v1

**SHERMAN HOUSE.**

Opposite Union Depot, INDIANAPOLIS.

Good accommodations.

\$2 a Day.



## FANCY OR FACT.

In town I hear, scarce awakened yet,  
My neighbor's clock behind the wall  
Record the day's increasing debt,  
And cuckoo! cuckoo! faintly call.

One senses run in deepening grooves,  
Thrown out of which they lose their tact,  
And consciousness with effort moves  
From habit past to present fact.

So, in the country walked to-day,  
I hear, unwilling of the change,  
A cuckoo's throbb far away  
Begin to strike, nor think it strange.

I count to learn how late it is,  
Until, arrived at thirty-four,  
I question, "What strange world is this  
Whose lavish hours would make the poor?"

I have it! Grant, ye kindly Powers,  
From this spot may never stir,  
If only these uncounted hours  
May pass, and seem too short, with Her.

But who she is, her form and face,  
These to the world of dream belong:  
She moves through fancy's visioned space,  
Unbodied, like the cuckoo's song.

—James Russell Lowell in March Atlantic.

## THE LITTLE SPY.

New York Journal.

"Corporal, you trained as a detective, did you not?"

Colonel Cardonne was steadfastly regarding me with his keen gray eyes.

"And acquired quite a reputation," I replied, with the customary salute. "It wasn't a local one, either," I added, with pardonable pride.

"Then you are the man I want," the Colonel rejoined, a grave look filling his face. "There's a spy in our midst, and I expect you to arrest him."

Our armies were investing Vicksburg. The battle of Champion Hill had been fought, which placed us between the armies of Johnston and Pemberton, without a possibility of their effecting a junction.

The Colonel told me why his suspicions had been aroused, and gave me a few clues, not about the culprit, but about his methods. He was communicating with the enemy by means of the Yazoo river or Chickasaw Bayou.

Within three days I captured the culprit, a boyish-looking fellow connected with the quartermaster's department.

He offered no protest, he made no denials; he was either a brave young fellow or else was supremely indifferent about results.

I took him before the Colonel, and when his eyes rested upon that officer saw his face redden with surprise and confusion. He was smoothly shaven and that made the rush of blood more perceptible.

I related the circumstances of his arrest and his conduct under it, and presented certain papers which I found upon his person. The Colonel and two members of his staff who were present at once decided that he was guilty.

"I see the name John Davis here. Is that your name?" demanded the Colonel.

"It is not," replied the spy. "However, I have been known by that name."

"What is your real name?" asked the Colonel.

"Delos Demarra," was the prompt, fearless reply, without a suspicion of evasion about it.

It was an odd name, but pleasing in sound, for he had pronounced it with rare distinctness.

Happening to look at the Colonel just then I noticed a change in his usually stolid face; it lasted scarcely a second, and yet I plainly saw it. I could not help but connect it with the flush that passed over the face of the spy.

I was confident, too, that the effect produced by the announcement of the name had not escaped the observation of the young man. Something like a smile stirred his lips, and there was a suggestion of reserved strength in it.

After a consultation between the Colonel and his staff, I was ordered to take the prisoner to the guard house.

That night, while in my tent, I became aware of the presence of an intruder. I was instantly on the alert, but instead of springing up, I remained quiet, and a minute later heard him step out in the moonlight. I walked noiselessly to the door and saw Colonel Cardonne pass out of sight. There was no mistaking his commanding figure and erect bearing.

"What did he want in my tent?" I thought.

Then it came to me like a flash. Stepping to the place where I kept the keys to the guard-house I found that they were gone. My curiosity did not abate.

"I am not responsible for what the colonel may do," I muttered to myself.

I crept into my bunk and soon fell asleep. In the morning I found the keys in their place. I had not heard the colonel return them, and almost felt like looking upon the affair as a dream.

A little later and it was known all over the camp that the spy had effected his escape. Of course the colonel investigated the matter with a show of thoroughness, but without result, and by and by the case was forgotten.

One day, just as our brigade was about to go into action, I said:

"Colonel, a word with you, please."

He stopped and paid respectful attention. He was a soldier in every sense of the word, but without arrogance.

You did not call me to the witness-stand in that investigation," I said.

"What investigation?" he asked.

"In connection with the escape of the spy," I reminded.

"Oh!" ejaculated the Colonel. "I did not know you had anything to tell."

"Ah, Colonel, I had a great deal to tell," I said. "I wasn't going to push myself forward. I held back for your sake. Colonel Cardonne, I saw you come into my tent and take the keys."

He was a little startled.

"Is that so?" he asked, in a queer tone.

"Yes," I replied. I shall never betray your secret, Colonel, but I am everlastingly curious to know what it all meant."

"Well, Corporal, so would I be," he said with a short laugh. "You have been very frank and very discreet, and I'll tell you all about it after the battle."

It was on the 17th of May, and the battle which ensued was the battle of the Black River Bridge. The Colonel was wounded and was sent to the hospital.

In an engagement which occurred three months later, I was wounded, taken prisoner, and conveyed to a Confederate hospital.

There were several female nurses, one of whom was especially kind to me. She was clad in sombre hue, but that did not detract from her loveliness. Her very presence did me good.

As I was unable to speak, my most troublesome wound being in my cheek, I found my gratification in simply watching her, I felt desperately in love with her, which was not an inexplicable occurrence to me, and possibly not to her, for she was conscious of her charms.

One morning I heard cannonading and noticed that it became suggestively distinct. The tide of war was surging that way and a tangible evidence of it came in the form of a shell which crashed through the roof of the hospital.

The fuse was still burning, and to my intense surprise and admiration my handsome nurse picked up the shell and flung it out of the window.

"We don't want the nasty thing in here—do we, boys?" she said.

A number of the wounded men clapped their hands in applause.

"You are a brave woman," I said.

"Why, Corporal," she exclaimed, coming to me, "those are the first words you have spoken since entering the hospital."

I was about to reply, but she cautioned me not to.

"Wait a few days," she said, with one of her bewildering little smiles.

A week later I said to her:

"You called me Corporal?"

"Yes," she replied; "your chevron designates your rank. You forget that."

"No, I don't. We have met before and you know it. For days I have been trying to conjecture. It isn't a fancy, I am sure."

"No, Corporal, it isn't," she said, with a repressed smile, a twinkle of mischief in her glorious brown eyes. "I am Delos Demarra. You once arrested me for a spy."

It dawned on me then, and I have no doubt my face expressed my surprise. I censured myself for not having at once recalled that sweet voice and smile, and those calm, fearless brown eyes.

"I escaped, you remember," she reminded me, with a slight smile.

"Without a display of either nerve or sagacity on your part," I replied.

"Why do you say that?" she quickly asked, one dainty hand uplifted.

"Colonel Cardonne helped you," was my answer.

"Oh!" she ejaculated, rifts of red and white crossing her face. "He told you so?"

"He got the keys of the guard-house from me," I replied.

I did not add that he had obtained them by stealth. She looked at me steadfastly, almost confidently, I thought—with a longing for me to say more.

"You are on the wrong side of this issue," I remarked.

"I believe there is a difference of—of sentiment," she replied, a little dryly.

"It is more than a sentiment," I ventured to say.

"Well, we will not argue about it," she replied, with one of her charming gestures. "I entertain opinions, and you'll allow me to do that, I know. I'll nurse you, so that you can go home. You'll hold me no grudge for that, I am sure. I did the same for Colonel Cardonne."

"In a—a Union hospital?" I asked.

"Why, to be sure," she replied.

"And he's gone north?"

"Yes. He'll be back, though. Now we have talked enough, don't you think?"

Our next conversation was still more personal. I proposed marriage and told her my history and prospects, both of which were good. All was of no avail. She refused, kindly, of course, but with hopeless positiveness.

"You love some one else," I said.

"That wouldn't be very strange, would it?" she asked, that soft, bewildering smile once more on her lips.

"Well, no," I disconsolately admitted.

The close of the war found me enjoying the rank of Colonel, while my friend Colonel Cardonne had been promoted to a General.

A few years ago I spent a week or two at one of our popular mountain resorts. While sauntering along a wooden path I met a sprightly miss of four or five summers. She had soft questioning brown eyes, was prettily dressed and did not seem in the least shy. While I

glanced around, wondering where her protectors were I heard some one called out:

"Delos, darling! Delos!"

Oh, how that name thrilled me! Looking at the child again my emotion increased, for I recognized in her a strong resemblance to the woman whose hand I sought in marriage. A minute later a vivacious, bright-faced, graceful young girl came in sight.

"I heard you call this sweet little thing Delos," I said lifting my hat; "pray what is her last name?"

"Cardonne," she answered.

"Ah," I ejaculated, my hand at my mouth to hide its nervous twitching.

"The General and myself are old friends. Is he here?"

"Just beyond the bend in the path, sir," she said, with a courtesy.

I found the General seated beside his wife on one of the rustic benches. He gave me a hearty welcome and then introduced me.

"You have met before," he said, laughingly. "You once arrested her as a spy."

"And she was guilty," I replied. "She afterwards nursed me in the hospital."

"Oh, she did, eh?" exclaimed the General. "Why, Delos, you never told me."

"Didn't I, dear?" she said in an odd tone. "I supposed you knew. You told the Colonel that you released me."

"Why, no, I didn't!" declared the General.

"You admitted it," I reminded.

"Well, maybe I did," rejoined he, laughing.

Mrs. Cardonne was sociable with me; still she was reserved enough to show me that she had not forgotten my passionate declaration of love.

"General!" I said as we walked back to the hotel together, "you promised to explain this to me."

"Explain what?" asked he.

"Your previous acquaintance with the—the spy."

"Oh," he ejaculated. "Well, I believe I did promise. However there isn't much in it. We were betrothed before the war, both being from the South. Then came the appeal to arms."

I had been educated at West Point; I was a child of the State; I was in the regular army. I owed my country allegiance. My convictions of duty rose higher than preferences; I espoused the Union cause. Delos, here, was a fiery, little Southerner, and she broke the engagement, as she had threatened that she would. Loving her as I did I helped her out of the trouble caused by her arrest, and she repaid it by nursing me back to life. The war ended—so did our estrangement. Nothing very remarkable in all that, was there?"

"It has satisfied my curiosity," I simply replied.

The young girl I met in the path was Mrs. Cardonne's sister. She is my wife now, and whenever I hear the name Delos it does not disturb me any more than the name Beeky, Ann or Bridget would.

## Natural Gas Product.

At Oil City there are two natural gas companies drawing their supply from the same district—the Oil City Fuel Supply Company and the Manufacturers Gas Company. Over \$1,000,000 have been invested in the plants. The two companies have drilled about thirty wells. When one well plays out, as it is bound to do in time, another one is drilled and the supply kept up. It is not possible to determine the life of any oil or gas well. The old Newton gas well near Titusville, produced in enormous quantities for five years, yielding enough to have supplied the entire City of Cincinnati during that time, and the supply is not yet exhausted, although it is nearly so. This well was struck fifteen years ago. The big gas well at Fairview flowed away for four years, wasting a fortune every month. Some of the original wells in the Murrysville or Pittsburg district are still yielding in large quantities. The pressure of gas escaping from the Pennsylvania wells ranges from 100 to 500 pounds to the square inch. Some wells are said to have a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. For five years the product of the Haymaker well in the Murrysville district was equivalent in heating capacity to 1,000 tons of coal per day. This was all allowed to waste, as at that time there was no line to Pittsburg.

## Sam Jones' Sayings.

I despise the little two-wheeled Christians.

I do not know any human being who has any special claim on God.

God never made two men alike, and, if he did, one of them was of no account.

Jesus would put the angels on half-rations before he would let a soldier in his army suffer.

This world has been keeping its eyes open for 6,000 years, and yet they have never seen a good man want.

I left my feelings at home, for I thought some fool in Boston might hurt them if I brought them along.

The power of the pulpit is in the pew. It is rough to put a preacher in an ice-box and then curse him because he will not sweat.

They have been after me about my grammar long enough to straighten me out, but I always try to adapt my style to my congregation.

David was a great sinner, but David was a magnificent repent. He beat any man of his day sinning, but he also beat them all repenting.

## FARM NOTES.

We would not undertake to raise chickens or to keep poultry through the winter and spring without a plentiful supply of dry earth. The best time to store it is whenever it is dry.

Sheep require careful watching, for if they get into trouble of any sort, as getting down in gullies or fastened in between logs or fence rails, they become so frightened or discouraged they succumb at once and die.

The annual product of maple sugar in the United States is estimated at 40,000,000 pounds. It would be much larger if farmers prepared for sugar-making in winter, so as to be in full readiness when the season opens.

The agricultural fairs of 1886 showed more and better horses than ever before. There is no branch of our improved stock breeding as progressive and prosperous as the draft horse interest, nor any one that is as profitable.

When cornstalks are to be used for fodder, husk the corn as soon as hard and the stalks are cured, and haul the stalks in at once, or if that be not possible stack them carefully temporarily and allow them to be exposed as little as possible to rain, as the butt ends pump the water up from the ground and ruin the fodder. Keep them in a mow, and if convenient mix them with a little dry straw. They are sweet and nourishing.

It is the opinion of Sir J. B. Lawes, whose opinions upon such matters are entitled to and receive much weight, that the best time to cut grass, either for hay or ensilage purposes, is when the majority of grasses are in flower. He thinks nothing is gained by waiting longer, his reason for such belief being that in the case of most of the grasses the seed formed is exceedingly light and the food which it contains is excessively small.

Prof. J. Hayes Panton, of the Agricultural College, of Ontario, suggests remedies for potato rot which we condense as follows: Dig as soon as brown spots appear. Put in a cool, dry place after digging. Grow early varieties. Burn affected stalks. Use only good seed. Get seed from unaffected districts. Don't plant in a field in which rot occurred the previous year. Avoid planting upon a heavy clay soil, but prefer a light and dry one.

Many farmers place great stress on the power of clover to restore the fertility of the soil. It does this by taking carbon from the atmosphere and causing elements in the soil to assume organic shape. It is aided in this process by its roots, which penetrate a great distance, and thus lighten up the soil. It is a disputed question whether the plowing in of clover is the most satisfactory and economical method of enriching the soil, but the practice is quite common in many localities.

A sandy loam is rich in vegetable matter, and is one of the best and most productive soils we have. The great trouble with most sandy soils is their lack of vegetable matter. They contain nothing to absorb and retain moisture, and are consequently dry, and in their natural state barren. They bear only shrubs and bushes, which serve to shade the soil; otherwise even these would try up and wither away. In imitation of nature, clover is the most profitable crop for such soil.

Hay-caps are made of fifty-four-inch heavy sheeting cut into squares and bound with a strong cord, making a loop three or four inches long at each corner. The cloth may be water-proofed very cheaply by steeping it in a solution of alum and thereafter drying it first in solution of sugar of lead, or the cloth may be dipped in boiled linseed oil and then hung out to dry. The caps are used to cover haycocks, and are fastened down by pins put through the loops and pushed into the hay.

A very usual cause of barrenness in cows and other domestic animals, is excessive fat. Cows of improved beef breeds are more liable to this than those having less natural tendency to lay on fat. Heifers well kept during winter, and turned on fine pasture in the spring, become fat before autumn. A thrifty heifer can be wintered in good condition on good tame hay, with a little bran or other non-fattening food. If the animal is given a warm shelter, very little grain is advisable, and the supply of hay should be regulated by actual wants. Freedom and exercise are to be given at all times when the weather is not too severe. As soon as the grass is well started in spring, heifers and cows in calf, should be turned out where they will be compelled to travel a great deal for food. In well-fed herds the barren cows are usually those which are inclined to fatten, rather than those which change their food into large quantities of milk.

## LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Philadelphia Record.

The Knights of Lee, Mass., elected an Episcopal clergyman as a delegate to the Cincinnati convention.

A. J. Streeter, president of the Farmers' Alliance, of Illinois, is looming up as a presidential candidate for the Labor party.

John Morley, of England, again comes forward, as the acceptable arbitrator on both sides, to avert, if possible, a strike to be brought about by a 12½ per cent. reduction.

The Brotherhood of American Carpenters has 246 branches, with 41,250 mem-

bers. There are several carpenters in and around New York who are wanted in the order.

Manufacturers throughout the State of Ohio are greatly encouraged at the prospects for an abundant and cheap natural gas supply. The laying of several pipe lines has been projected.

May 9 is the day fixed for a competitive test of brakes to be used on cars. There are a large number of competitors and the promised patronage for the successful competitor is so heavy that a large number have been stimulated to enter the contest.

It is rumored that several large European silk manufacturers are about to establish factories at Paterson, N. J. Several silk mills are running on short time, anticipating a total shut-down for lack of material. The Western Silk Association met at St. Louis, and found the industry in a healthy condition.

Natural gas has taken the place of coal in 10,000 houses in Pittsburg and Allegheny City. About 350,000,000 cubic feet of gas are brought to these cities daily, taking the place of about 200,000,000 bushels of coal. Professor Leslie declares that natural gas is a vanishing phenomena. The supply has given out at certain places.

A meeting was held in New York recently for the purpose of forming a federation combining employers in the building trades "in defense of law, order and individual liberty." Notices were sent to 4,000 employers in the building trades, and about 200 were present. There was an evident lack of enthusiasm, but a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and go to work.

The New England boot and shoe manufacturers do not feel that even if they gain a victory now, over their workmen, that it will be a lasting one. The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration has just recommended a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent. in wages, which affects 5,000 hands at Lynn. The business of boot and shoe making is being driven into country towns.

The new Knight of Labor building at Minneapolis will have five store rooms on its first floor, which are already rented. The third floor will be for the assemblies and committee rooms. The fourth floor will be the lecture room. The structure will be of St. Louis pressed brick, trimmed with Ohio blue sandstone. The walls will be two feet thick, and the building will cost about \$75,000.

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

More than 115,000 sermons are distributed weekly among the non-church-goers of Berlin.

A prominent man in Philadelphia is named E. Burd Grubb. He is called canary-seed for short.

It is said that fifty organs are in use in United Presbyterian congregations, and that the number is rapidly increasing.

Fifteen of the sixty colored students at the Richmond (Va.) Theological Seminary are preparing for missionary work in Africa.

An anti-profanity society, with the motto, "Hallowed Be Thy Name," has been formed in St. Malachi's Catholic Church, Pittsburg, Pa.

Tholuck: It belongs to the nature of the Bible that it was written for all men of every time, and for all the experiences of each single human heart.

A translation of the Old Testament in the vernacular has been made for the Finns by Lars Hattia, at the request of the Norwegian Bible Society. This will complete the Bible in their language.

It is said that the Turkish authorities in Armenia will not allow the American missionaries to use Moody and Sankey's hymn book unless "Hold the Fort" is expurgated. That is considered a military lyric calculated to encourage the spirit of rebellion.

After the adjournment of Congress Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will fill for awhile the pulpit of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, the pastor, Rev. Dr. John Alabaster, having gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y., to recuperate his health.

The directors of Lakeside have engaged the services of Dr. L. W. Munhall, who will conduct the evening services during the camp-meeting at Lakeside, and Messrs. Sam P. Jones and Sam Small, will be present July 22, 23 and 24. Railroad trains are now running direct to the Lakeside grounds.

Statistics show that the New England States have furnished more church members, Sunday school teachers and ministers throughout the west within twenty years than all the other States combined. From one New England State alone there went forth, in 1865, 150 ministers under the age of twenty-seven.

The Bishop of Exeter, when speaking on behalf of the church of England Temperance Society, a few days ago, expressed his belief that wine was intended for man, and remarked that if he had to take his choice between a world of total abstainers and a world of moderate drinkers, he should prefer the latter.

There are now five students at Andover who are ready to offer themselves as missionaries to the board if the way is open for them to do so. One has offered himself; the others are awaiting the decision in the case. There is a missionary band of fourteen, all of whom propose to enter the missionary field at the close of their theological course.

## MATTERS OF LAW.

Recent Decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court.

DRUGGIST—SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY. 16,502. W. Tilford vs. The State. Morgan C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, C. J.

The statute requiring that a druggist shall not sell liquor except on a written prescription is imperative. The statute makes no exception and the court will not create any, except in clear cases and where there is imperative necessity. The fact that appellant was a physician will not excuse him.

12,311. Ruth Harris et al. vs. George W. Carpenter et al. Marion S. C. Reversed. Niblack, J. Among other things, the will of Obadiah Harris bequeathed to his wife certain land and provided: "She, my said wife, to have the same after my death for and during the period of her natural life; and at her death the same shall be the property of and pass to my daughter, Laura Carpenter, the wife of Henry W. Carpenter, in fee; but if she, the said Laura, be not living then, to her heirs forever." The widow and Mrs. Carpenter both survived the testator. Under this will the survivorship provided for in the last clause above had reference to the death of the testator, and on his death Mrs. Carpenter became seized of a vested remainder in fee in the land in question.

RAILWAYS—NEGLECT—PLEADING. 11,592. L. B. & W. Railway Company vs. Nathan Overman. Henry C. C. Affirmed. Howk, J.

The complaint of appellee charged that he was the owner of a barn located about 600 feet from appellant's railroad track; that on or about the 18th of April, 1883, coals were negligently dropped and sparks emitted from appellant's locomotive engine which set fire to dry grass, weeds, stubble, rubbish and other combustibles, which appellant negligently suffered and permitted to gather, accumulate and remain on its road and right of way, and along its track near appellee's lands; that the coals set fire to such dry grass, etc., and that such fire, through the medium of such combustible materials, was then and there carelessly and negligently allowed, suffered and permitted by appellant to communicate to appellee's lands, and then and there burn the grass growing around the barn, and then and there and thereby, without fault or negligence on the part of the appellee, said fire, by the negligence of the appellant, suffered to escape from its premises to appellee's lands, did then and there burn and totally destroy appellee's barn. This complaint states with sufficient clearness and certainty to withstand a demurrer that the escape of fire from the right of way to appellee's premises, and the burning and destruction of his property both occurred through the negligence of the railroad company, and both without any fault or negligence on the part of the appellee. If the company without appellee's fault, set fire to the dry grass, etc., negligently allowed to accumulate on its right of way, and permitted such fire to escape to appellee's land and destroy his property, the company would be liable whether the fire was negligently started or otherwise.

## LIABILITY OF SURETIES.

12,727. Jacob Dill vs. Philip Lawrence. Huntington C. C. Reversed. Elliott, C. J.

Action on a bond which contained a condition as follows: "Whereas Jacob Dill has taken a job of ditching of Philip Lawrence, to be fully completed by the 31st of October, 1882, now if said Jacob Dill shall faithfully do and finish said ditch against the above date then this bond to be void; otherwise in full force." In the contract referred to in this bond is the following stipulation: "I, Jacob Dill, of the second part, agree to take and do the work to completion on the above-named ditch against the 31st of October, 1882, according to the above-described articles and specifications, or I will forfeit \$100." Under this bond the sureties do not undertake to pay the penalty specified in the contract. The agreement to pay \$100 constitutes the stipulation a penalty, and it can not, therefore, be regarded as an agreement that the sum specified shall be taken as a provision for liquidated damages. No recovery can be had against the sureties for more than the actual damages resulting from a breach



# NEWS OF THE WEEK

## DOMESTIC.

Chicago newspaper printers have secured an advance in wages.

Hon. Carl Schurz fell on the sidewalk in Philadelphia, Saturday, and fractured his hip.

An extensive revival of counterfeiting silver coin is noticeable in southern Illinois.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt through South Carolina and Georgia on Saturday.

The Ohio river has started on a boom again with high water from Pittsburg to Louisville.

A Mattoon (Ill.) dispatch says that Obadiah Vincent, living near there is 120 years old.

Dozens of oil wells are being sunk at Toledo, O., and the town is going wild over its success.

An investigation into the West Virginia Insane Asylum has developed great rottenness.

Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, has appointed D. B. Lucas to the United States Senatorship.

Under the Kentucky law William Dodson, a vagrant, will be sold at Augusta, according to his wish.

The Kansas Legislature Thursday passed a bill changing the name of St. John county to Logan county.

The candy warehouse of Darby & Co., at Baltimore, was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss \$150,000.

The New York press unite in approving the refusal of the House to pass the pension bill over the President's veto.

The roof of the Bessemer steel works, Cleveland, fell in Monday morning, killing Isaac Edwards and injuring eight others.

It is asserted that \$150,000 has been sent by Pittsburg iron masters to Canada to aid in the election of the liberal ticket.

The coopers' strike in New York proved a failure, and now the union men can not get work as their places are filled.

The Michigan Prohibitionists have nominated candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and regents of the State university.

Wood & Reed's safe, Gainesville, Ozark county, Missouri, was blown open Friday night and \$13,000 of public funds stolen.

Men supposed to be agents of the English government are buying horses in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

It is announced that a vein of iron ore sixteen feet thick and yielding 62 per cent. of metal, has been struck at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Anna Baker, aged 17, of Jeffersonville, suicided with poison Monday morning. A cruel father objected to her marriage with Adam Bauer.

The Ohio Legislature Thursday passed a bill repealing the black laws and the statutes providing for separate schools for colored children.

A mob at Vancouver, W. T., last week, drove the Chinese out of that place and burned their cabins and laundries. The Chinese fled to Westminster.

A company headed by Rufus Hatch has purchased the Beales Mexican grant in Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, alleged to comprise 50,000,000 acres.

A. S. Crawford, transfer clerk for the past six years in the United States mail service at Council Bluffs, Ia., was arrested, Friday, for taking a registered letter.

The West Virginia Legislature adjourned sine die Saturday, without electing a Senator to succeed Camden. The Governor will appoint, but will not appoint Camden.

The Minnesota House, by a vote of 67 to 0, passed a bill providing that every common carrier shall, before April 1, reduce rates 20 per cent. on all classes of freight.

During the wind storm in Cincinnati Sunday evening fine particles of lava were driven through the air. It is supposed they came from Manna Lea, in the Sandwich Islands.

Two freight trains on the Lake Shore road collided near Rolling Prairie Tuesday night, ditching fourteen cars and entailing a loss to the company of about \$10,000. No one was injured.

Mrs. Logan has selected the center of the circle of the north end of South Park, Chicago, for the burial place for herself and General Logan, and a site for the monument to General Logan.

The gospel meetings under Evangelist Moody and the temperance meetings conducted by Frances Murphy in Chicago are the most extraordinary demonstrations ever witnessed in that city.

Gen. B. F. Butler slipped and fell to the sidewalk in Boston Sunday, dislocating his shoulder and causing other severe injuries. It is believed he will be confined to his bed for weeks to come.

A bill before the Senate of Minnesota provides that an assault by bludgeon or pistol upon an editor, reporter or correspondent for malicious libel, shall not be considered a violation of the penal code.

The long existing troubles at the Mingo Junction, Ohio, Works have been settled. The jurisdiction has been taken from the K. of L. and transferred to the Amalgamated Association of steel workers.

Charles Vallandigham, Clerk of the Ohio State Senate, son of the famous Clement L. Vallandigham, has joined the Republican party. Last year, when the Democrats in the Senate needed him

to carry out their programme, he refused to go with them, and for his fidelity was re-elected Clerk of the Senate by the Republicans this year.

Four thousand bales of cotton were destroyed on the Mallory Line pier 37, New York, Monday morning, by fire. The loss will reach, including damage to other property, to between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

The schooner Alice M. Stropie, from Grand Banks, reports that on Jan. 30 John Forsberg, Fred Gustafson and John Noran, three of the crew, were drowned while attending trawls, by the capsizing of their dory.

The boiler of locomotive No. 40 on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad exploded in the Polk-street depot, Chicago, Saturday night, killing Augustus Meinger, engineer, and Clarence W. Lowe, fireman, both of Moline, Ill.

The Union labor party convention at Cincinnati elected Thomas M. Gruelle, of Indianapolis, chairman of the national executive committee. The Greenback party, while retaining its organization will work with the new party.

The will of George Hutchins, an eccentric spiritualist, of Ancona, Camden county, New Jersey, bequeaths his estate, valued at \$30,000, to Henry George for the dissemination of "Progress and Poverty" and kindred works on social liberty.

Smith M. Weed says that he believes in the truth of a report, circulated in New York by a Democratic politician who has just returned from a visit to President Cleveland, that the latter does not intend to be a candidate for renomination in 1888.

A passenger train on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad went through a culvert near Needles, Cal., Sunday, and five men were burned to death and several others injured. Most of the baggage and mail were burned up, and the engine completely wrecked.

At Meadville, Pa., Monday, R. P. Bures, convicted of placing a dynamite cartridge under a stone building owned by a man against whom he had grudge was fined \$500 and cost and sentenced to three years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The will of Dr. Edmund Rogers, of Detroit, was probated Friday morning. After bequeathing about \$20,000 to relatives, he leaves the residue of his large fortune to any six women whose husbands are drunkards. Rogers was a bachelor, and his will is considered unique.

At Louisville, Sunday the wind blew at a velocity of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and navigation on the Ohio river was suspended. The steamer Reindeer sunk in the harbor, with head to the bank. She is valued at \$30,000 and badly damaged. Hard work saved many coal barges. One hundred and thirty feet of the west wall of the exposition building was blown in.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is about to remove its track from Indianapolis to Port Lavaca, a small village ten miles above, on Matagorda bay. This means a total abandonment of Indianapolis, on account of the disastrous storms which have swept over the town during the past twelve years. During that period 400 persons were drowned and enormous damage has been done to property.

Robert Nelson, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 24, has been nominated for Mayor by the Chicago Knights of Labor. Nelson is generally regarded as a Socialist. He is an iron moulder by trade. This assembly has a membership of over 25,000 votes. The convention adopted a platform reaffirming the declaration of principles of the United Labor party at Cincinnati. The platform also demanded that the steam railroads which cross the city streets be concentrated into one great entrance and exit, owned and controlled by the city; that all ordinances giving street car, electric light and telegraph companies the use of public streets for private gain, be repealed; that all street, elevated or underground railways be owned and operated by the local government; that the city shall manufacture and supply gas for general use; shall produce and distribute electrical power for light, heat, motion and communication; that all unoccupied land be taxed to the full extent of the law, and that all work for the city be done directly for the city corporation and by the legal eight-hour day.

## FOREIGN.

Cardinal Jacobini, papal Secretary of State, died at Rome Saturday.

Christine Nilsson and Count Cassa Miranda were married, Thursday, at Mentone.

A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, announces that a fire in the principal business block of that town caused damage to the extent of £150,000.

A fight occurred between the peasantry and the police at New Ross Ireland, on Saturday. The police were about 100 strong, while their adversaries numbered about 500. The former used their batons and bayonets freely, while the mob showered their antagonists with stones. A great many were injured on both sides, some quite seriously.

## Horror of the Sea.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Tuesday, says: Advice by the steamer Gelic, from Hong Kong, state that a Chinese junk going from Hainan to Siam was recently wrecked off the Sotray coast. Out of 600 passengers and crew aboard, only six are known to have escaped.

# SMITH-ROBERTSON.

## The Supreme Court Has No Jurisdiction.

Judge Ayres' Injunction Against Lieutenant-Governor Robertson Dissolved—The Question Unsettled—Contested Elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor Shall be Determined by the General Assembly.

The Supreme Court, Wednesday afternoon, handed down its verdict in the Smith-Robertson case. The decision of Judge Ayres, of the Circuit Court, granting an injunction to restrain Lieutenant-Governor-elect Robertson from interfering with Green Smith, President pro tem. of the Senate, from exercising the functions of presiding officer, is reversed. The Court concurs unanimously in the view that there is no jurisdiction over the person of the Lieutenant-Governor; three Judges held that the General Assembly alone, and not the Court, has jurisdiction; and Judges Mitchell and Hawk held that there is no vacancy in the Lieutenant-Governorship, and that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter.

In effect, therefore, the court throws the entire matter back into the hands of the Legislature. Colonel Robertson will claim the Lieutenant Governorship and Mr. Smith will resist until the assembly acts. Recently Mr. Smith said he would accept the verdict of the court if it decided the main issue, but if it held that there was no jurisdiction, he would insist upon exercising the rights of Lieutenant Governor. Colonel Robertson recently said that there would be chaos if the Democracy offered any further obstruction if the court should pass upon the case favorably to his claims. A fresh outbreak of the distracting scenes of the earlier part of the session may be anticipated. It is supposed that the decision will effect materially the legislation which has been enacted, for presumably, in effect, it means that the Senate has not been properly organized. It is understood that Colonel Robertson will demand that Green Smith at once vacate the Presidency of the Senate. The constitution gives the following authority for action by the assembly on the contest.

Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

The opinion of the court, in which all the judges concur, was written by Chief Justice Elliott, and it holds that the Circuit court had no jurisdiction of the person of Robertson, and no jurisdiction to issue the order of injunction.

Separate opinions were filed by each of the judges. Judge Niblack holds that exclusive authority over the contest is vested in the general assembly, and that the courts have no jurisdiction. Chief Justice Elliott fully concurs in this opinion, but pursues a somewhat different line of argument. Judge Mitchell, in a very long opinion, holds that the courts have jurisdiction over the matter of the controversy, and that there was no vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor. Judge Hawk agrees with Judge Mitchell. Judge Zollars, in a very elaborate opinion, holds that the courts have no jurisdiction of the action, but does not entirely concur in the reasoning of Judges Niblack and Elliott.

The opinion is a very lengthy one, too long, we regret, to publish in the columns at this time.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23, 1887. SENATE.

Among other committee reports presented was one recommending the passage of a bill to allow all cities of 20,000 and over to adopt the metropolitan police system.

Mr. McDonald, from the committee on free contract on the disagreements between the two Houses, reported a recommendation that the Senate agree to the House amendments to the Senate bill for the organization of a home for feeble-minded children at Fort Wayne, and that the House recede from its cottage plan for buildings and that the sum appropriated be \$50,000 for grounds and buildings. The report was concurred in.

The new prison management bill was read the second time.

A committee substitute for two Senate bills, to provide for the inspection of steam boilers, was read the second time. Mr. Johnson moved to refer the bill to a special committee, with instructions to amend by providing that in making the appointment of inspector no regard shall be had of political opinion. Mr. Tharp raised the point of order that the amendment is the way of rider and not in order. The chair sustained the point of order. The bill passed—yeas 31, nays 15.

The bill to prevent criminal prosecution for hunting on wet lands, was passed; also the bill to prohibit the charge of toll on plank or gravel roads in certain cases; also a bill to maintain political purity.

The Supreme Court decision in the Smith-Robertson case having been known, Senator Huston attempted to bring the matter before the Senate but Mr. Fowler made a motion to adjourn, and the chair refusing to recognize other proceedings declared it carried.

HOUSE.

The bill to define the boundaries of Green River Island, near Evansville, was passed. The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Governor to institute such proceedings as may be necessary to determine whether Green River Island belongs to Kentucky or Indiana, and appropriating \$5,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Gordon's bill providing for the repairing of free gravel roads by township trustees, was passed—yeas 63, nays 29.

The Senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a soldier's and sailor's monument was taken up and discussed at great length.

The bill after several unsuccessful attempts to amend, was passed—yeas 81, nays 15.

Mr. Grose's bill for a non-partisan management of the benevolent institutions was passed—yeas 81, nays 37.

The conference committee's report on the feeble-minded institution bill was concurred in. Mr. Link offered a preamble and resolution re-

citing the fact of the reversal by the Supreme Court of the decision of the Marion County Circuit Court in regard to the injunction against Lieutenant-governor Robertson. It also stated that the Senate's refusal to recognize this reversal, and grant to the Lieutenant-governor his right as presiding officer of that body, as revolutionary. It termed the present organization of the Senate as unconstitutional, and that in the event of the further non-recognition of the Lieutenant-governor's rights, the House would refuse to recognize the Senate in the stoppage of all official communication on the part of the House with the Senate. The paper was adopted—yeas 55, nays 40—a strict party vote, Mr. Harley, Republican being absent.

Mr. Gardner's bill to require the effects of alcohol on the human system to be taught in the public schools, was passed—yeas 73, nays 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1887. SENATE.

See proceedings in another column.

HOUSE.

Mr. Canger's meteorological bill was passed. The Speaker thereupon remarked "that when the Lieutenant-Governor is occupying his seat in the other end of the Capitol the clerk will notify the Senate." The Colfax and Hendricks monument bill also passed.

A recent resolution providing for a committee to investigate the apportionment of the State was adopted by a party vote.

Bills passed—Mock's, to authorize purchasers at partition sale to take possession of real estate immediately after the sale; Foster's fee and salary bill; continuing for two years the two per cent. State House tax; to authorize school commissioners to issue bonds and refund indebtedness; Garrison's, relating to improved stock; Robinson's regulating the operation of coal mines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25, 1887. SENATE.

Senator Bailey offered a series of resolutions and amendments, setting forth that Judge Ayres had decided that there was no vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor; that two judges of the Supreme Court had maintained the same; that no joint convention had ever been held to take action regarding the Lieutenant-Governorship; no court had ever held that a Lieutenant-Governor had been elected; that Judge Niblack had held that the Senate was the sole judge of who should preside over it; that Senator Alonzo G. Smith had been duly elected president of the Senate; that no Lieutenant-Governor could be legally elected until 1888; that a majority of the Senate was willing to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court on the question at issue; there fore, resolved, That the Senate was willing to submit the question at issue to the judges of the Supreme Court, as a board of arbitrators, and further, that the Senate was legally organized, and would proceed at once to enact all necessary legislation, so as to be ready to adjourn at the end of the regular session. The resolution was adopted—yeas 39, Senators present and not voting, 13.

The Republicans refused to take part in any of the day's proceedings.

Bayley's bill authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000 was passed.

Ex-Senator Rufus Magee, Minister to Norway and Sweden, entered the chamber, and a recess of ten minutes was taken to greet him.

Several bills were read the second time.

The bill to prohibit county auditors from issuing warrants on the county treasurer without order from the county commissioners, and the bill to appropriate \$107,000 for the completion of the three new insane asylums was passed.

The bill to prevent the appointment of special detectives who have not resided in the State at least one year and in the county six months, and the bill concerning the commencement of actions and giving jurisdiction to the county where the property may be found, were passed. Several bills were engrossed.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed: To provide for the trimming of hedges; fixing the time when the term of office of township trustee should begin; providing for improvements in water courses; Foster's, to prevent the killing of quail; in relation to laying out of streets; to provide for the straightening of the boundaries of cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Senator McDonald got the floor and made a somewhat violent partisan speech, in which he said the Republicans had seized their consciences by refusing to participate in the proceedings. Referring to the trouble between him and Senator Johnson yesterday, he said that nobody would have made such an assault except "a coward and a crazy fool." He declared that he was personally responsible for what he said, either inside or outside the Senate. In the continuation of the discussion President Smith made the assertion that Republican members were drawing money from the State treasury while Democrats were denied the same privilege, and this was attributed by various gentlemen to favoritism shown by State Auditor Carr. Senator Fowler warmly defended the latter, saying he had treated all alike, and President Smith denounced him for "leading that mob that tried to break into the Senate yesterday."

The House then adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1887. SENATE.

The business transacted was almost exclusively of a routine character.

The bill appropriating \$10,000 annually for the State board of agriculture, was passed. Also the House bill authorizing the trustees of Jamestown to adjust delinquent taxes.

The proposed constitutional amendment numbered one, providing that county clerks, auditors, recorders, treasurers, sheriffs, coroners and surveyors shall hold but four years in any term of eight, and be elected for a term of four years, was taken up and agreed to. Another amendment proposing to strike out the word "white" from the constitution, as No. 5, both agreed to by the last General Assembly, was agreed to. Adjourned until Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28, 1887. SENATE.

The Bailey bill concerning incorporation of labor associations; Barrett's, providing one board of directors, consisting of three members, to control the State prisons; Bryant's election bill, prohibiting posters; Logsdon's, giving town marshals the power of constables, and McClure's, providing for the assessment of steam boats, were passed.

A concurrent resolution to the effect that the loan and general appropriation bills ought to be taken up and passed, was adopted.

HOUSE.

Bills passed: Senate bill concerning the taking up of animals running at large; the militia bill; to legalize acts of trustees of Knightstown; to change charter of the town of Union; Niblack's appellate court bill, and Kellison's change of venue bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1, 1887. SENATE.

Bills passed: Mr. Sells', concerning the construction of fish ladders; Barrett's ditch drainage bill.

Bills: legalizing the acts of notaries public after their commissions have expired; concerning the construction of free gravel roads and bridges; Fowler's telegraph bill. Other bills were engrossed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Roberts, Democrat, offered a preamble and concurrent resolution reciting the fact of the election of Hon. Robert S. Robertson as Lieutenant Governor by the people, and declaring that it is the sense of this General Assembly that in all such controversies, in the absence of a well-

defined rule of law touching such controversy, that all doubts should be thrown in favor of the people, acting in their sovereign capacity, at a general election, such as was held on the 2d day of November, 1886, and therefore, surrendering all differences of opinion, and earnestly desiring and intending to recognize the action of the people in said elections, and an expression of their sovereign will, we declare it to be our deliberate judgment that Hon. Robert S. Robertson should be and he is hereby, recognized as the lawfully constituted Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Indiana, and that he at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office, in obedience to the expressed will of the people at the ballot-box on the 2d day of November, 1886." Mr. Kellison offered an amendment which proposed to rescind the action of the House, whereby it declared it would not recognize the Senate as now constituted. The Speaker declared the resolution out of order. Mr. Kellison appealed from the decision, but the Speaker held there could be no appeal. Mr. Jewett offered an amendment declaring that Judge Turpie had been elected U. S. Senator and his seat should not be contested, etc. A long and spirited political debate followed the presentation of these resolutions.

The resolution was then adopted, the Republicans and the Democrats voting in its favor.

Bills passed: To prohibit the sale of pernicious literature; to legalize incorporation of trades unions; legalizing the incorporation of the town of Princeton; releasing a lien in the Lagrange Circuit Court; to pay Baker, Smith & Co., for the heating apparatus for the insane hospital; concerning Supreme Court reports; concerning the opening, vacation and change of highways; to punish the givers of false certificates in the registering of domestic animals; to fix the commencement of terms of township assessors; concerning drainage; to pay \$2,498.75 interest to Wm. B. Burford; dog taxation bill.

Mr. Gardner offered a joint-resolution agreeing to an amendment to Section 2, Article VI, of the State Constitution, so that the several county officers shall be elected for four years, and that they shall be eligible to one term only in succession. Adopted.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Wm. Beck, private, Co. E. 75th Ind. Vols., now of Fayette county, has been granted back pension amounting to \$11,123.

Pat Holland, a character of Peru, was shot late Monday night by Mrs. Ella Wise while stoning her house. He is dangerously injured. The woman is in jail.

Wednesday, Frances Salter, at Rogers Station, Daviess county, let her step-daughter, seven months old, fall upon a hot stove, breaking her skull and killing her.

Fred Capp, of Rushville, owns a cow which has been afflicted with dropsy. She was tapped Thursday by a cow doctor and a barrel and four gallons of water taken from her.

The Thirtieth Indiana Veterans' association will hold its fourth annual reunion at New Haven, Allen county, on April 7, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Shiloh.

The special election held at Michigan City, Thursday, on the question of appropriating \$15,000 for the improvement of the water works system, resulted in an overwhelming victory in favor of the improvement. The vote stood 847 to 85.

On Friday Emory Copeland, residing near Spiceland, crippled and captured a bald eagle that had carried off a lamb from his father's flock. The bird measures eight feet from tip to tip of his wings, and is a fine specimen. It is but slightly injured, and will recover.

The Western hosiery mills, at Connersville, which have been idle since the strike of the female employees last fall, were used on Thursday on notes aggregating nearly \$30,000, with other outstanding indebtedness. The mills will go into the hands of the sheriff.

The protracted meetings at Martinsville are still in progress at the M. E. and Christian Churches. The M. E. Church has had 175 additions, more than ever was known at any one meeting in Martinsville, while the Christian Church has had some thirty additions.

Early Sunday morning Solomon Hampton, a well-known blacksmith, was found lying near the Presbyterian church in Wabash, in a dying condition, from exposure in the terrible blizzard. His extremities were frozen, and his body presented a frightful appearance. He had been on a spree and went to bed in the street.

Notwithstanding the severe cold wind, and at times, driving snow, an immense long assembled on the banks of Hart's pond, near the center of Greensburg, Sunday noon, to witness the baptism of a number of the converts of the Woodworth revival for the last three weeks. Although about one hundred have banded themselves together as the "Church of God," but ten had faith sufficient to be immersed. These were equally divided between the sexes, one being an old gray-haired man and one a negro girl.

The following Indiana people were Tuesday granted patents: C. C. Alexander, of Hartford, wire-twisting tool; W. W. Barnum, of Indianapolis, mosquito canopy; Elias Brantigan, of Indianapolis, fire escape; Allen H. Palmer-ton, of Indianapolis, spectacle-case holder; J. J. Ralsback of Indianapolis, belt replacer; Andrew Burcham, Mineral City, ditching machine; John S. Constant, Kirkpatrick, fanning mill; Henry Farmer, Richmond, fence machine; Alfred H. Gove, Waldron, wire-fence machine; Lewis H. Jacobs, Goshen, draft equalizer; Perry Kesling, Walton, tension device for wire-fence machine; John T. Lewman, Leatherwood, horse-rake; Geo. W. Livingston, New Corner, washing machine; John Newling, assignor to himself and T. J. Groves, Evansville, ink fountain for chromatic printing machines; William T. Parker, Eureka, adjustable harrow; Willis D. Parker, Delphi, device for bending and drying carriage poles and thills; Thos. E. Thorn, Vincennes, gate.

## WASHINGTON.

Senator Ingalls has been elected and installed as President of the Senate.

President Cleveland has vetoed the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Lafayette.

The Senate Thursday passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of eradicating pleuro pneumonia.

President Cleveland is credited with a threat to cut off the patronage of those Democrats who failed to sustain his veto of the dependent pension bill.

The committee on public buildings have reported favorably on appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Richmond, Ind. The President, Monday, vetoed a bill for a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The National House Thursday, refused to pass the soldiers' dependent pension bill over the veto of the President. The vote stood yeas 175, nays 125, not a two-thirds majority. The bill passed originally by yeas 180, nays 76.

Congressman Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has presented a bill in Congress providing for the dismissal from any branch of the government service of all persons not citizens of the United States, and prohibiting hereafter the appointment of any such.

A message from the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate in reference to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca at Tampico, and to the resignation of the late minister to Mexico (Jackson), was received by the Senate, Monday, stating that it is not deemed compatible with the public interest to communicate the correspondence in either case at present.

Senator Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, Tuesday reported back to the Senate the action of the committee on the credentials of David Turpie. Senator Hoar said: I am directed by the committee on privileges and elections to report back the papers purporting to be the credentials of Hon. David Turpie, a Senator-elect from the State of Indiana, and that the same be placed on file and that the committee be discharged from further consideration thereon." He also made the same report on the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana (the Republican caucus) protesting against the election of Mr. Turpie. Senator Hoar placed great emphasis on the word "purporting." The action of the committee in reporting back the credentials of Mr. Turpie is said to have no significance, but was taken, in accordance with a continuous line of precedents. It is understood that when Mr. Turpie, at the next session, presents himself to be sworn in a protest will be entered and that the contest will then begin. Notice has been received from Indiana that additional papers in the case are to be submitted.

The Star Tuesday evening draws an accurate and vivid picture of the lively and exciting times in the House of Representatives during the closing days of this expiring session. It says: "Each morning session brings more disappointment to the members of the House—members who have fondly hoped that during the last six days they would be able to get their little bills through. One by one the days drop out, and they can do nothing. It is humorous and pathetic to see the eagerness with which members stand in their places after prayer and wait for the Speaker to get through laying before the House the documents and personal requests that accumulate upon his desk. Fifty bales of paper are flourished in the air, fifty members are eagerly and anxiously waiting for the moment when the Speaker's eye is supposed to be abroad in the House, while occasionally one member, more eager than the rest, calls 'Mr. Speaker' to soon. Then they all shout 'Mr. Speaker,' 'Mr. Speaker.' The Speaker's calm, steady voice continues, 'Also the following, as he hands another document to the Clerk, who proceeds to read the title. When the title of the document is read, there are fifty excited and trembling members craning their necks to catch the Speaker's eye. There are fifty 'muffs'. Then Mr. Holman holds up his long, bony hand and cries 'Judgment.' Fifty shame-faced, disgusted disappointed and indignant members, with their bills clutched in their hands, listen to the Speaker's calm voice putting the question. 'The gentleman from Indiana moves to dispense with the morning hour.' The morning hour is dispensed with. Then no one but Mr. Holman or Mr. Randall, armed with an appropriation bill, can catch the Speaker's eye."

## RIVER DISASTER.

Complete Destruction By Fire of the Packet W. H. Gardner, Tombigbee River—Twenty Persons Lost their Lives—500 Bales of Cotton Burned.

The steamer W. H. Gardner, one of the largest boats plying on the Tombigbee river from Mobile, was burned Tuesday afternoon, three miles below Gainesville, Sumter county, Alabama. Captain F. S. Stone telegraphs to the Register from Eps, Ala., that the boat is a total loss, together with 464 bales of cotton. About twenty persons lost their lives, ten white and the same number of colored. The white persons were passengers and included five children. The colored were deck hands. The boat was valued at \$25,000 and the cotton about the same amount.



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THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

The sharp Republican criticism of State Treasurer Cooper the past two years caused that official to scratch around in a lively way for money, and when the time came to settle with his successor he was ready, so that the vigilance of the Republican papers in exposing the true condition of the treasury was not without reward to the public. Nothing has ever occurred which brought out in a clearer light the great benefit an honest and fearless press is to the public.

Mugwump civil-service reform knocks the old soldier's out. The college boys could beat them before an examining board every time. Having given their best years to their country, these first-citizens of the Republic are usually somewhat deficient in grammar and mathematics, and geography, except as the last relates to the Southern States, and, according to the dude idea, are unfit to serve in the most humble position in the Government which they fought to save.

The fact that a man has the sense, the character and the education to be a sound and consistent Republican is prima facie evidence that he is qualified to hold any office, from road supervisor to President; while the allegation that a man is unfit to hold an office until he has beaten all others in a test for scholarship before an examining board, is evidence that he is probably deficient in the qualities so characteristic of the Republican.

It really begins to look as though the civil-service scheme was gotten up to prevent the old soldiers, as a class, from holding office. The fact that the next United States Senate will have only three Union soldiers to seventeen Confederates is a startling exposition of the tendency of the times.

In a desperate effort to catch up with Greencastle, Crawfordsville is now trying to establish a street-car line, but not with much prospect of success. Better move the town down here where it can enjoy all the adjuncts of modern civilization.

J. W. Riley, an ex-Confederate soldier, has been appointed Postmaster at Belleville, on the request of Congressman Matson. We presume that there are no Union soldiers in that part of Hendricks county.

The veterans of the war can make a better mark with their swords than with their pens, consequently they must confine themselves to fighting instead of seeking clerical positions under the Government.

Beware of the man whose only merit for office is scholarship. The greatest rascals are often the best educated.

Congressman Matson is not awarded much credit anywhere for his course on the "dependent pension bill." It started in the Senate and was known as the Blair bill. When it reached the House and was referred to Col. Matson's committee, he altered it, hoping to make it his own and secure whatever credit attached to it. Its author could have hardly recognized it, and the changes afforded President Cleveland the opportunity to veto it. Col. Matson's management of the bill on the floor of the House was so weak and faulty as to provoke general criticism. The best friends of the bill felt that it could not prevail over the veto with such management. And now word comes from Washington that the President, too, is displeased with the gallant Colonel, and is very acrid in his expression toward him. He threatens to cut off his patronage, and declares that he acted in bad faith in reading to the House his endorsement of a bill written some time ago. It is said that the President vetoed the bill providing for a public building at Lynn, Mass., because Lovering, the Representative from that city, refused to vote to sustain the veto of the pension bill. Maybury, of Detroit, is another Democrat who voted against the veto. He has a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for a public building at Detroit, which will go to the President for his signature this week, and Maybury is very much afraid it will be vetoed. Friends of the administration, and especially officials of the Pension Office, are trying to bolster up the veto by disparaging the evidence generally presented in pension cases, and are libeling pensioners in general. They are circulating all manner of stories, intended to help the President in his veto.

Greencastle appears to be entering upon the experience regarding corporations and their influence upon municipal affairs through which many of the larger cities have passed, and which is always so expensive to the people. From this time on it promises to be a struggle to prevent these corporations from possessing themselves of the larger part of the public substance. Such fights on the part of corporations are always brazen, and there is no hesitation to resort to any intrigue which will aid them to accomplish their ends. In this way good men are often brought into their meshes, and induced to approve measures against the welfare of their fellow-citizens which would otherwise receive their strong condemnation. Once having their means invested in a corporation they drift with it in the current, helplessly going in any direction that those who own a majority of the stock may direct, the penalty for refusal being a financial loss which they do not feel able to endure. Such corporations have great faith in their power to control municipal legislation. If the people are against them they expect to buy up the "float" and in this way put their creatures into the Common Council. Such remarks apply only

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to the few corporations that are organized to prey upon the public, and not to the many that are conducted upon strictly legitimate business principles, and are the mainstay of every community. These last are worthy of every encouragement; the first should be carefully watched and their machinations thwarted. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

"A Civil-Service Reformer," in a communication to the Indianapolis Journal, says—

"I take it that Republicans desire not to grab all the offices, if victorious in 1888, but to advocate sound principles and to put the purely business management of the government of our country, so far as subordinate offices are concerned, under charge of those who are competent to perform the duties of those offices, irrespective of their political opinions. If they do not intend to do this they do not intend to do what they promised to do, and this I will never believe of the party of Lincoln, Sumner, Seward, Chase and Grant."

Such stuff is hardly worthy of being characterized as good nonsense. If the Republicans do not propose to take all the offices in 1888, and administer every department of the Government in every detail, it ought not to enter the contest at all. If it does not contain men capable filling all the offices it ought not to be entrusted with such a responsibility. Moreover, it takes "sound" men to advocate "sound principles," and "sound" men can be trusted to discharge the duties of the offices properly. To divest subordinate offices entirely of principle, and administer their duties "purely" as "business," is to largely destroy all such sentiment as love of country. "Business" will take the place of patriotism, the barter and sale of offices will follow, and all questions will be settled on a financial basis. Benedict Arnold's betrayal of the American army was "purely business," as was that of Christ by Judas Iscariot for thirty pieces of silver. Fasten mugwump civil-service upon America and the Arnolds and Iscariots will become very numerous in the future. "Business is business, you know." As to "the party of Lincoln, Sumner, Seward, Chase and Grant," it was founded upon the idea that the Democratic party should surrender the Government to men who would administer its affairs in accordance with Republican principles, and not because of any superiority they might have in scholarship. Its continuance since has been based upon the same idea, and whenever it ceases to be so, the sooner it ceases to be an organization the better.

Milburn Simms writes from Stafford, Kansas, that that place is improving so rapidly that real estate has appreciated in value three to five fold the past three years. There are but few quarter-sections of land in that vicinity to be had for less than \$2,000, while some sell as high as \$6,000. He is located about five miles east of the town. Railroads are numerous and more coming.

The issue involved in the conflict now going on at Indianapolis is the right of the majority to peacefully rule. More and more each year it is becoming the practice of the Democratic party to refuse to submit to the decision of elections, but to exhaust every means they can devise to postpone, evade or thwart the popular verdict. Such action is treading right along upon the edge of anarchy, and would in several instances have led to bloodshed had it not been for the forbearance of Republicans. Col. Robertson was duly elected Lieutenant-Governor by every form of law, and the use of force to deprive him of the office is revolutionary. Green Smith is a usurper in every sense of that word. An immense meeting was held at Indianapolis Tuesday night in condemnation of the Senate's course. Republicans do not propose to resort to violence, but they will maintain their rights as far as they can by law, and appeal to the people to right the wrong at the next election. There are many Democrats who do not approve the course being pursued by the representatives of their party. The most notable is Judge Roberts, of Dearborn county, who is serving as a member of the House. His resolution in condemnation will be found elsewhere. He supported it with an able and patriotic speech. His own and that of Mr. Bertram, of Pulaski county, were the only Democratic votes cast in favor of the resolution with the Republicans. We believe that there are a great many Democrats all over the State who will approve their course. The people are supreme.

Col. A. T. Conger, of Akron, Ohio, has just returned from Europe. He says—"I have returned from abroad prouder than ever of the fact that I am an American. One result of my observation in foreign countries was to confirm my faith in the wisdom and efficiency of the protective tariff system, which the Republican party of this country so cordially advocates. The free-traders only have theories that read well and sound well, but they will not answer when one is brought face to face with the unfortunate laboring classes of the older countries. The condition of the workingman abroad does not compare with his condition and general surroundings in this country. I know what the environment of labor is here, because I am a manufacturer, and the contrast that was forced upon me by what I saw of working people in Europe was very sharp. If a laboring man knows when he is well off he will do nothing to produce the state of affairs here that exists abroad."

After carefully examining the law relating to the matter, Secretary of State Griffin decided to attest the signature of Governor Gray to the document purporting to be a certifi-

cate of Judge Turpie's election as United States Senator, and in doing so he wrote above his name the following:

The above and foregoing is the certificate, and the signature thereto attached is the genuine signature of Isaac P. Gray, Governor.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN,  
Secretary of State.

The Secretary is sustained in his action by an opinion from Attorney-general Michener. When Mr. Turpie's credentials reached the Senate they were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which means that a thorough examination of the case is to be made, and as they are irregular it is believed that he will not be seated.

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It gives me great pleasure to express my very high appreciation of Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia Revised, finding it convenient, comprehensive and practical in a most remarkable degree—just such a work as a live student should have at his elbow. I have, therefore, concluded to add it to my library.—James Riley Weaver, Prof. of Political Philosophy.

The local agent of this great work is Prof. G. W. Lee, of this city. He will be glad to see any one interested in Cyclopædias. We refer you to Prof. Alexander Martin, Henry B. Longden, J. R. Weaver, James Baldwin, W. T. Ayres, S. L. Bowman, John B. DeMotte, W. H. Mace, Rev. G. W. Bainum, Messrs. W. L. Kaufman, C. L. Harper, J. E. Keeler and F. E. Mills, all of whom have ordered it for their libraries, or to Prof. Joseph Carhart, who has owned the old edition for years; or to Prof. J. P. D. John, who warmly endorses it.

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Lowell, Mass., says: "For a number of

years I was a great sufferer from Scrofula,

which manifested itself in early childhood.

So virulent and offensive were the sores

which appeared on my body, that my

parents kept me from school most of the

time. I became emaciated, pale, languid,

and feeble, and my friends said it was

Consumption. A physician in New York

state recommended treatment with

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

to remove the Scrofula from my blood.

After taking six bottles I was permanently

cured."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell,

Mass., U. S. A.

## The Most Desirable and Attractive

# SPRING STOCK

—Of Men's, Boys' and Children's—

## CLOTHING, NOBY HATS

—And a full line of—

Gent's Furnishings,

White and Colored Shirts,

and everything new in Ties that has  
ever been brought to this market,  
now being opened at the

## Model Clothing and Hat House,

Direct from the manufacturers, at prices that  
cannot be beat.



**B. F. HAYS & CO.,**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS.**  
 Gents' Furnishings.  
 Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.  
 LAUNDRY AGENTS.  
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.  
 South Side Public Square.

**Scott's Shoe Store!**  
 THE POPULAR SHOE HOUSE!

Our success in the past enables us to offer great inducements to our customers at the present time.  
 Our aim is to sell the best class of goods at the lowest market value.  
 Our stock is complete and the largest in the city.  
 Call and see us!

**Scott's Shoe Store!**  
 West Side Square.

**Meharry Hall, March 5.**

**BLIND TOM**

—THE—  
 Musical Phenomenon of the Age,  
 Renowned throughout the world as  
 The Greatest Natural Pianist Living.  
 The exhibition of whose marvelous gift has gained him world-wide celebrity, and has both astonished and delighted the greatest masters of music, will appear as above for  
**POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.**  
 Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats at the Auditorium, 50 cents. Reserved seats at the Auditorium, 50 cents extra. Concert at 8 o'clock.

The Electric Light Company is now running of Sundays.

Mrs. Dr. Evans returned Monday from Tuscola, Ills.

Moses Conover has gone to Garden City, Kansas, to work.

G. Mantz went to Ladoga last week to work in Rapp's carriage factory.

The Woman's Reading Club will meet at Mrs. Alpheus Birch's, March 12th, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Mrs. J. K. Langdon has charge of the book store during her husband's absence in Florida.

The Travelers Insurance Co. has sold to Wm. Haspel, the house occupied by him, for \$1,800.

Fourteen of the printers mentioned in last week's BANNER went to school to Miss Anna O'Brien.

James Hurley and B. F. Barwick are opening a furniture store in the room vacated by I. Hawkins, on north side of the square.

Col. Bosson and Mrs. Bosson are in Indianapolis this week entertaining their little granddaughter in the household of William Bosson, Jr.

Rev. Thomas Y. Rader, of Gosport, and Mrs. Hezekiah Smith, of this city were married Monday evening at the bride's residence, on South Indiana street.

There will be a Sunday School Institute of the schools of the county, here, on the 14th and 15th, conducted by W. H. Levering, President of the Indiana Sunday School Union.

**A Line of Cheap Goods**

**This Week We Place on Sale:**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 25 lbs sack Silver Leaf Flour,                                      | 50 cents      |
| 500 lbs Turkish Prunes,   | 4 cents       |
| 1 lb Universal Baking Powder, guaranteed to be of the best quality, | 25 cents      |
| 1,000 lbs our own Roasted Coffee,                                   | 20c per pound |

We have an excellent line of Dried Fruits, Fish, Grain Food, and everything else that goes to make up a wholesome dinner.

**Dr. A. C. FRY'S**  
**Dental Parlors,**  
 Southwest Corner Public Square.

Over Allen Bros. Store. 3Stf.

Francis Jones has moved his barber shop to Rockville.

Sam. Crose is home from Indianapolis Medical College.

Rufus Stratton and wife are in Cincinnati on business.

Prof. Olcott moved his family to 165 New Jersey St., Chicago, Saturday.

The ladies of College Avenue Church cleared \$80 at their supper Friday evening.

Miss Julia Southard left this morning for Baltimore, Md., where she will attend a female academy.

Miss Lillie Southard gave a party last Friday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Alma Zigler.

Capt. Fee, was installed as department inspector of the Indiana G. A. R. at Indianapolis Tuesday.

J. K. Langdon left, Tuesday, for Clearwater Harbor, Florida, to visit a sister. He will be gone about two weeks.

Work has begun tearing down the building formerly occupied by Renick & Curtis. The latter are now in their new building.

Horsemen, who have really good animals, will find it profitable to advertise in the BANNER. We are printing horse bills very cheaply.

Ephraim Tucker has bought the Ragan farm, east of town, for \$4,000, and will take possession April 1st. Mr. Ragan will buy property near town.

William H. and James V. Durham have withdrawn their names from the Putnam County Bank. They never had any financial interest there.

R. L. O'Hair, cashier of the Central National Bank, has traded land in Kansas for the Culross property on Seminary street, but will not move into it.

Mrs. L. D. Crawley's neighbors celebrated her birthday Monday evening, by occupying her residence during her absence, and spreading an excellent supper by the time she returned.

Charles Smith went to Indianapolis, Monday, to work for the American Express Company. Frank Fulton takes his place here as driver. Walter Matthews has taken Phuch's place as night clerk, and Arthur Smythe takes Walter's place as driver.

E. S. Brodix, of Bloomington, agent for the Decatur Land Improvement and Furnace Company, was in town yesterday. He thinks Decatur is to be the future city of the South, occupying as it does such a commanding position on the Tennessee River, on the line between the finest agricultural and mineral regions in the world.

A stranger hired a rig and driver from G. M. Black, Tuesday morning, to drive to New Maysville. On his return that evening Mr. Black presented his bill, which the fellow said he would not pay. Mr. Black had him arrested, but upon finding that he could get nothing, as the fellow had no property, he filed an affidavit against him for drunkenness, for which he was fined and sent to jail. Wednesday morning some of his friends appeared and paid his fine and livery bill. He is agent for a machine to cook cattle food. Farmers, beware!

Quarterly meeting at the Locust Street Church next Sunday. Mr. Halstead will preach morning and evening.

E. M. Denny is traveling for his agricultural house in this State for a few weeks and will then go to Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Howard Allen has moved to the R. M. Hazlett farm east of town, where he will engage in the small fruit and gardening business.

North Salem Messenger: A hand to hand conflict took place on our streets Friday between James Chadd, of Greencastle, and Wm. Harris, who lives near here. The trouble was caused by resurrecting old difficulties that have long existed between the two persons, which finally grew into a quarrel. Harris concealed a club under his coat and in attempting to strike Chadd received a cut across the left side of his face which satisfied his appetite and he began to travel for a different part of the country. His location has been unsettled since, and a delay in dressing the wound caused it to bleed considerably. At present the law has taken no action on the matter but doubtless will before long.

Mrs. Ruth T. Hawkins died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hadasah H. Bradford, in Washington, this State, Feb. 20. She was born Jan. 2, 1793, six miles from Cynthia, Ky. Her maiden name was Ruth T. Sellers, and she was a sister of the late John F. Sellers, of Greencastle, and a cousin of John C. Sellers, of Warren township. She was married at her home in Kentucky, to Benj. W. Hawkins, in 1815. They moved to Eaton, Ohio, where they lived until 1832, when they moved to Greencastle. In 1834 they moved five miles south, where they located on a farm two miles west of Putnamville, on the national road. Mr. Hawkins died there in October of 1857. Twelve children were born to them, four of whom survive her—Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore and J. Harvey Hawkins, of Beaver City, Nebraska; Mrs. Ruth J. Jones, of Missouri Valley, Iowa, and Mrs. Bradford. She made her children in Nebraska a visit, returning to Washington one year and a day before her death. When her friends remonstrated with her for going on such a long journey, at her advanced age, she said: "The first time I went to Iowa I made the journey in an ox cart, and now I know I can go in the cars." She united with the Presbyterian Church when 24 years of age, and maintained a consistent Christian profession. She was remarkably patient under great trials, kind and sympathetic with any one in trouble, and faithful in reproving evil. Her funeral services were conducted by the Rev. R. E. Hawley, whom she had known all his life, and who was her last pastor. She leaves fifty living descendants. She was buried at Washington.

**BORN.**  
 To Charles S. Bridges and wife, March 1, 1887, a son.  
 To John Ader and wife, of Jackson township, Feb. 25, 1887, a son.

**DIED.**  
 A three-year-old child of James Scott, February 24, 1887, of whooping cough.  
 A fourteen-months-old child of Albert Copeland, February 24, 1887, of scarlet fever and whooping cough.

**THE SICK.**  
 Ed. Brown, measles; Mrs. W. A. Howe; Mrs. Henry Marsh; Mrs. Nelson Reeves; Fannie Burk; Nannie Tucker; James Jones; Wm. Fussler; Mrs. Allen Reeves, rheumatism.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**  
 William Scott and Lizzie Stevens.  
 Hiram C. Christy and Sallie McCoy.  
 Benjamin Rockaway and Sarah Mace.  
 Thomas Y. Rader and Susan D. Smith.  
 Thomas J. Rissler and Mary J. Utterback.

**Visitors the Past Week.**  
 August Fussler, Indianapolis.  
 Eugene Gilmore, Minneapolis.  
 Ralph Rogers, travelling salesman.  
 At C. S. Bridges—Mrs. Wm. Wood and children, Muncie.  
 A. H. Wampler, Gosport.  
 At James Taylor's—Dr. James Taylor and family, Indianapolis.

**High School.**  
 A small but attentive audience greeted Mr. Russell at his recital last Monday night. The performance was highly entertaining, and those absent missed a rare treat. Mr. Russell left last Tuesday for Springfield, Ohio, where he will organize a class in elocution.

A. C. Sibbitt, '87, is sick.

The lower schools celebrated Longfellow's birthday last Friday.

Class '87 of the Indianapolis High School has fifty-two members. Only five of the entire number will enter college after graduation.

A twelve weeks' course in Botany begins for the Seniors next week.

Miss Flora Mathias gave a party to a number of her college friends last Saturday night.

E. E. Meredith has taken C. W. Farr's place as instructor in Natural History.

**DUDLEY BRATTIN,**  
**JEWELER**

SUCCESSOR TO

**A. R. BRATTIN,**

Offers an entire new stock of

**Watches, Clock & Jewelry.**

Repairing Promptly done.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

**H. A. BOLEY,**

asking the price of breaking rock he raised to 60 cents a yard, was referred to Street Committee.

The Fire Committee was ordered to request the trustees of DePauw University to place a sufficient number of fire escapes on each of the dormitories.

The Gas Company was ordered to put the streets on the line of their mains in repair, as they were before the pipes were laid.

**ENTERTAINMENTS.**

Blind Tom is again on the road in Indiana, and will be here Saturday night. It is his first visit to Greencastle in many years. He is the most wonderful musical prodigy in the world, and his entertainments are marvelous.

The Graham Earle Company will open at the Opera House next Monday, and play every evening during the week. Mr. Earle is favorably known here, and his company of ten persons is said to be much stronger than heretofore. They have a car-load of scenery, but no chestnuts. The "Danites" will be presented Monday night, and the remaining plays will be first-class, among them "Forget-Me-Not," the special feature of which is the fine costumes of the ladies.

The third lecture by Dr. Parkhurst will be given Friday evening of this week, instead of last night, in College Avenue Church. Subject, "From the Sea to Afghanistan, through India." Refreshments will be served by the ladies in the Sunday School rooms, consisting of ice-cream, cake, coffee and other things, from 5 until 7 1/2 o'clock; also after the lecture.

**Putnam Circuit Court.**  
 The following is a record of the completed business of the past week:

John H. Stultz vs. Nancy E. Todd and John Todd—Appeal by defendant Nancy E. from judgment before Alf. B. McGaughey, Esq., J. P. Action dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Eva L. Curtis vs. Nelson A. Curtis—Divorce. Finding for defendant, and judgment that plaintiff take nothing by her suit.

Wm. H. Smith vs. Charles L. Freeman et al.—To set aside conveyance. Dismissed at cost of defendant Charles L. Freeman.

State vs. Walter Monroe—Petit Larceny. On plea of guilty, defendant's punishment assessed to a fine of \$1 and one year's imprisonment in State's prison and disfranchisement.

Harrison B. Tineher vs. Richard M. Hazlett et al.—On Note. Dismissed and costs paid.

Jane P. Coates vs. Moses T. Lewman et al.—On Note. On trial by the Court, judgment in favor of plaintiff, on her complaint, for \$814.14, and in favor of defendant to cross-bill of Lewman, on cross-bill.

Eugene J. Courtney vs. Alfred G. Glazebrook, et al.—To quiet title. Trial on default and judgment and decree quieting title and correcting deeds, etc. at plaintiff's cost.

Ella Nesmith vs. the I. & St. L. Railway Co.—Damages. Change of venue ordered to the Clay Circuit Court, on application of defendant on statutory terms.

Ruth A. Black, Administratrix of the estate of Edwin Black, deceased, vs. Joseph W. Jones et al.—On Notes and Mortgage. Dismissed by agreement and costs paid.

John Lear vs. Samuel R. Allee—On Account. Trial by jury (first jury trial of term) and verdict for plaintiff \$5,000, on yesterday. Judgment thereon not rendered.

The Grand Jury for the term was duly empaneled and sworn on Thursday last.

**TO FLORIDA—VERY CHEAP.**

During the month of March the Vandalia Line will run a series of ten cheap excursions to Florida. Rates will be the lowest ever offered, only one limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in March. Stop-over of ten days allowed on the going trips at points south of the Ohio River. Don't fail to take advantage of this last chance for cheap excursion rates. For full information call on or write to any ticket agent of the Vandalia Line.

**FOR SALE.**

Chamber's Encyclopedia, leather-bound, very cheap, at the BANNER office. Call at once.

**A Specimen of Mugwump Civil-Service Reform.**

Brazil Enterprise.  
 Wilbur F. Hitt, chief clerk of Railway Mail Service, at Indianapolis, was in the city, last Friday evening, for the purpose of relieving from duty the Union soldier postal clerk, J. M. Rynearson, of the Fair Oak & Brazil R. P. O. Mr. Hitt is one of those peculiarly constituted men(?) who like so well to be on top that he has sacrificed principle and manhood to accomplish it. Prior to the last Presidential election he pretended to be a Republican. Now he is as bland and affable as a mugwump, that he is. As evidence of this fact, he holds a position which could have been filled by a raw Democrat, without doing near the damage that has resulted from filling the places of old men on the road with new and incompetent material. He has held his position by truckling to Democrats. Among other things he rented Congressman Bynum's house and paid a rent that no man with a like income can afford to pay. He made the case examinations of the Democrats so lax that they amounted to burlesques. He has sent Republicans out on extra runs, when they were already completely tired out, because some well rested Democrat did not want to go; running one man on the Cleveland & Indianapolis R. P. O. until he could not stand it longer, and then took his key and relieved him from duty because he would not and could not continue the run in lieu of a new appointee, when he would have amounted to about as much as a dead man. He sent Republicans out on extra runs—and the register books will show it—in order to enable Bynum's men to lay off and "fix things" in the primaries, besides slobbering over John Lamb, and other disgraceful things too numerous to mention in this the first chapter.

**BLIND TOM**

Always plays to good houses. The desire to hear him is a popular craze. His music is of a high order, mostly selections from the old masters, together with several of modern times. His imitations of the music box, harp, guitar, bag pipes and the old Scotch fiddle tuning his fiddle, are perfect. His spelling by sound causes much laughter and applause. Meharry Hall, Saturday night.

Men of intellect, men of minds, all go to see Blind Tom—not to witness his antics, but to be astonished, confounded and amazed, at the effect he produces on the piano. At Meharry Hall next Saturday night.

Every thing new, stylish and first-class at the New York Shoe Store. 6-9

Persons ordering specimen copies of the BANNER must enclose the price, five cents, to insure attention.

You will be pleased at the New York Shoe Store. 6-9

"Oh! if I had only known in time." Known what? "Known that a single cold in the head may develop into chronic catarrh." Well it isn't too late, for Ely's Cream Balm will cure catarrh even after the sufferer's life has become a burden to him, and be a nuisance to his friends. It is the only radical and thoroughly scientific catarrh cure known. Not a snuff. Not a liquid. Price fifty cents.

**EARLY MAINE POTATOES.**

For Sale at Chapin's grocery, or may be had from Joseph Allen, near Limestone. 8-3w

Good Watch for \$5 at Brattin's. 8-4w

**FAIR FOR RENT.**

A farm for rent (for cash), near Greencastle. Apply to FRANK G. GILMORE. 8-3w

Ladies shoes in beautiful styles and elegant fit at the New York Shoe Store. 6-9

At the New York Shoe Store a magnificent stock of men's shoes in new and correct styles. 6-9

**NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.**

The State of Indiana, Putnam County. In the Putnam Circuit Court, to April Term, 1887.

Martha E. Hodson vs. Leland R. Hodson. Complaint, No. 4,009, for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Thomas T. Moore, Esq., her Attorney, and files her complaint heretofore, together with an affidavit of Defendant, Leland R. Hodson, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, that unless he do and appear at the second day of the next Term of the Putnam Circuit Court, to be holden on the fourth Monday of April, A. D., 1887, at the Court House, in the city of Greencastle, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Greencastle, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1887. JOHN W. LEE, clerk. By M. B. RUDSILL, Deputy. 9w3

**A Lady's Perfect Companion.**

PAINLESS CHILD-BIRTH, a new book by Dr. J. H. Dwyer, of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without telling how to overcome morning sickness, swelling limbs and all other evils attending pregnancy. It is reliable and valuable as the wife's true private companion. Cut this out; it will save you great pain and possibly your life. Send two cent stamp for descriptive circular, testimonials and confidential letters in sealed envelope. Address, Frank Thomas & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Maryland. 7-12w

You will notice how quickly a thoroughly successful article is imitated and also that the imitations are without merit, as they are gotten up by unscrupulous parties. Beware of imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuine is sold by J. E. Allen and promptly cures dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, acute malarial diseases, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach and liver. Price fifty cents.

**FRESH**

**Can & Tub Oysters & Celery**

—AT—

H. W. BURLEIGH & CO'S.

**BOOKS CHEAP**

—AT—

**Langdon's Book Store**

It is only necessary to call and price our Books to be convinced that they are cheaper than ever before offered in Greencastle.

A large stock of Lovell's Library from 10 to 20c.

**J. K. LANGDON,**

GREENCASTLE, IND.

**RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE**

We have Raspberry Plants, representing all the popular varieties, for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prices low. We deliver them at the Express office, or any place in Greencastle without extra charge. Orders may be sent by mail.

**HAZELETT & ALLEN,**

One mile east of Greencastle. 9w4

**J. A. Jackson & Bro.,**

—DEALERS IN—

**Marble and Granite**

**Monuments,**

Greencastle, Ind.

We have engaged in the Marble and Granite trade. Parties wanting anything in our line will find our Prices to Suit the Times.

Nothing but first-class work furnished. Estimates given on any kind of work wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

Shop, second door south of Postoffice.

J. A. JACKSON & BRO.

51yl

**John Gerkin's**

**Tin Job Shop.**

IS THE PLACE FOR THE

**BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK.**

—ALL KINDS OF—

Roofing,

Spouting,

Sheet Iron,

Brass and

Tin Work

Done on short notice.

JOHN GERKIN,

50lf

Talbot's Block.



**FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1887**

New ready, contains 2 Colored Plates, hundreds of illustrations, and nearly 200 pages—25 pertaining to Gardening and Flower Culture, and over 100 containing an illustrated list of nearly all the FLOWERS and VEGETABLES grown, with directions how to grow them, where the best SEEDS, PLANTS, and BULBS can be procured, with prices of each. This book mailed free on receipt of 10 cents, and the 10 cents may be deducted from the first order sent us. Every one interested in a garden, or who desire good, fresh seeds, should have this work. We refer to the millions who have used our seeds. Buy only VICK'S SEEDS at Headquarters. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.



## Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, Publisher.  
GREENCASTLE, - - INDIANA  
TERMS FOR THE BANNER  
One year.....\$1.50  
Six months......75  
One month......25  
Advertising Rates  
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.  
Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.  
Locals in black-face type, 20 a line first insertion; 10 each additional insertion.  
Locals in capital, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 each additional.  
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.  
Obituary, or "In Memoriam" notices 5 cents a line.  
Cards of thanks, ten cents a line.  
Display and long time advertisements at special rates.

MISS MOLLIE GARFIELD, daughter of the ex-President, is visiting in New York and is the recipient of much social attention.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean estimates that the grand total of the militia forces of the United States is, organized 84,732, unorganized 7,058,734, men who can at any time be called into active service. We publish the estimate for the benefit of little Canada.

A KENTUCKIAN don't care to work if he can get some other fellow to do it for him. One J. B. Parkes, of Kingston, Ky., according to a dispatch dated at Richmond, Ky., has solved the problem by the introduction of half a dozen trained monkeys in his hemp field. It is stated the monkeys were trained to good labor in about four months. The monkeys were sent to Mr. Parkes by his brother, who is engaged in business in Cape Town, South Africa, and who had seen the animals put to similar uses by the natives of that country. Mr. Parkes will send for about ten more, six of which will be sold to John G. Taylor, another extensive raiser of hemp, and neighbor of Mr. Parkes.

### A WOMAN HANGED.

As She Deserved to Be—Mrs. Druse Pays the Forfeit of a Most Horrible Crime—Her Husband Chopped to Pieces and the Fragments Burned in the Stove.

Mrs. Roxana Druse was hanged in the jail at Herkimer, N. Y., Monday at noon. Mrs. Druse passed an almost sleepless Sunday night. She arose shortly after midnight and wrote two letters. Mrs. Druse dozed several times later in the morning, but did not get into a sound sleep. During the night she ate a hearty meal, and later was attacked by hysterics in a violent form. Superintendent Irving, of Onondago prison, where the prisoner's daughter is a life convict, brought her farewell and a bouquet to Mrs. Druse, which had a most exciting effect upon the prisoner. The village of Herkimer was crowded by an immense throng of people, but only twenty-five persons witnessed the execution. Sunday night Mrs. Druse made a confession of the crime and charged a man named Gates with having assisted her in killing her husband and with having buried the head in a field near Richfield Spring. The rest of the body was burned; none of it was fed to the hogs; that part of the story was false. The diabolical character of the crime and the strenuous efforts which were put forth to save the female principal from the gallows have combined to make the execution one of almost national interest. Told in detail, the history of the crime would make a bulky and sensational volume. Briefly summarized, the history of the case is this: The Druse family comprised the victim, George Druse, his wife, a daughter (Mary) aged nineteen, a son (George) aged ten, a nephew (Frank) aged fourteen. The family resided upon a farm. On the morning of the murder a quarrel occurred between the husband and wife at the breakfast table. The wife left the room, while the victim continued at his breakfast. In a few moments Mrs. Druse returned with a loaded revolver concealed under her apron. She whispered to the boys to leave the room. The door had scarcely closed when Mary, the daughter, who had remained, crept up behind her father and threw a rope around his neck. At the same moment the mother and wife discharged the revolver twice, each shot taking effect in the unfortunate man's chest. He fell over sideways in his chair. His wife attempted to again discharge the weapon, but it missed fire. She then called in the boys, George and Frank, and giving the revolver to the latter compelled him, under a threat of killing him, to fire it three times. Each shot took effect, and the victim rolled off the chair to the ground. Then the most fiendish phase of the crime was commenced. Seizing an ax, Mrs. Druse commenced chopping upon the neck of the corpse until the head was severed from the body. The head and the body were then taken into the parlor and for eighteen hours thereafter the family devoted themselves to the task of carving up the corpse and burning the fragments in the stove; by this means all signs of the crime were made to disappear, but, "murder will out," and the absence of Druse from his accustomed haunts led to an investigation, and little by little the mystery was unraveled until the horrible story in its entirety was revealed. The entire family were arrested, but the boys escaped on account of their youth. Mrs. Druse and her daughter were promptly convicted, the former being sentenced to death and the daughter to State's prison for life.

## SWELLING OF JORDAN.

Dr. Talmage on Troubles That Cross the Christian's Pathway.

Small Ones That Only Harass and Annoy, Tending to Weaken One's Faith in the Race for Heaven—Strength Should be Sought.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday from the text Jeremiah xii., 5. Subject, "The Swelling of Jordan." He said:

I propose, if God will help me, in a very practical way to ask—if it is such a difficult thing to get along without the religion of Jesus Christ when things are comparatively smooth, what will we do without Christ amid the overpowering misfortunes and disasters of life that may come upon us? If troubles slow as footmen, surpass us, what will we do when they take the feet of horses? and if now in our lifetime we are beaten back and submerged of sorrows because we have not the religion of Jesus to comfort us, what will we do when we stand in death, and we feel all around about us "the swelling of Jordan?" The fact that you have come here, my brother, my sister, shows that you have some things you believe in common with myself. You believe that there is a God. There is not an atheist in all this house. I do not believe that there ever was a real atheist in all the world. Napoleon was on a ship's deck bound for Egypt. It was a bright, starry night, and as he paced the deck, thinking of the great affairs of the State and of battle, he heard two men on the deck in conversation about God; one saying there was a God and the other saying there was none. Napoleon stopped and looked up at the starry heavens, and then he turned to these men in conversation and said: "Gentlemen, I heard one of you say there is no God; if there is no God, will you please tell me who made all that?" "Aye, if you had not been persuaded of it before you are persuaded of it now, for the shining heavens declare the glory of God and the earth shows His handiwork." But you believe more than that; you believe that there was a Jesus; you believe that there was a Christ; you believe that you have an immortal soul; you believe that it must be regenerated by the spirit of God, or you can never dwell in bliss eternal. I think a great many of you will say that you believe it is important to have the religion of Jesus Christ every day of our lives to smooth our tempers and purify our minds, and hold us imperturbable amid all the annoyances and vexations of life. You and I have seen so many men trampled down by misfortunes because they had no faith in Jesus, and you say to yourself: "If they were so easily overcome by the trials of life, what will it be when greater misfortunes come upon them—heartbreaking calamities, tremendous griefs?" Oh! if we have no God to comfort us when our fortune goes, and we look upon the grave of our children, and our houses are desolate, what will become of us? What a sad thing it is to see men all unhelped of God going out to fight giants of trouble; no closet of prayer in which to retreat, no promise of mercy to soothe the soul, no rock of refuge in which to hide from the blast.

We have all yielded to temptation. We have been surprised afterward that so small an inducement could have deceived us from the right. How insignificant a temptation has sometimes captured our soul! And if that is so, my dear brother, what will be when we come to stand in the presence of temptation that prostrated a David, and a Moses, and a Peter, and some of the mightiest men in all God's kingdom? Now, we are honest; but suppose we were placed in some path of life, as many of God's children have been, where all the forces of earth and hell combine to capture the soul? Without Jesus we would go down under it. If already we have been beaten by insignificant footmen we would be distanced ten thousand leagues by the horses. Ah, I don't like to hear a man say: "I could not commit such a sin as that. I can't understand how a man could be carried away like that." You don't know what you could do if the grace of God lets you. You know what John Bunyan said when he saw a man staggering along the street, thoroughly imbruted in his habits. He said: "There goes John Bunyan but for the grace of God." I can say when I see one utterly fallen: "There goes De Witt Talmage but for the grace of God." If we have been delivered from temptation it is because the strong arm of the Lord Almighty has been about us, and not because we were any better than they. It is a great folly to borrow trouble. If we can meet the misfortunes of today, we will be able to meet the troubles of tomorrow; but suppose now if through a lack of the religion of Jesus we are overthrown by small sorrows, does not our common sense teach us that we can not stand up against great ones? If we can not carry a pound, we carry a thousand pounds? If we are discomfited coming into battle with one regiment, a brigade will cut us to pieces. If we are unfit to cope with one small trial, won't we be overcome by greater ones? If the footmen are too much for us, won't the odds be more fearful against us when we contend with horses? I thank God that some of his dear children have been delivered.

But my text suggests something in advance of anything I have said. We must all quit this life. However sound our health may be, it must break down; however our title may be to houses, land and estates, we must surrender them. We will hear a voice bidding us away. From all these places, we will have to start on a pilgrimage from which we can never come back. We will have seen for the last time the evening star, and watched the last summer cloud; and felt the breath of the spring wind for the last time. Hands of loved ones may be stretched out to hold us back, but they can not go with us. About all other exits and changes we may trifle, but not about this. Stupendous moment of life-quitting! Oh, when the great tides of eternity arise about us, and fill the soul and surround it, and sweep it out toward rapture or woe—ah, that will be "the swelling of Jordan!" I know people sometimes talk very merrily about the departure from life. I am sorry to hear it. But men do make fun of the passage from one world to another. Byron joked a great deal about it, but when it came he shivered with horror. Many an infidel has scoffed at the idea of fearing a future world, but lying upon his pillow in the last hour

his teeth have chattered with terror. A great German having rejected Christ, in his last moment said: "Give me light, give me light!" Oh, we may be smart with our witticism about the last hour; but when it comes, and the tides are rising, and the surfs are beating, and the winds are howling, we will each one, my brethren, find for himself that it is "the swelling of Jordan." Our natural courage won't hold out then. However familiar we may have been with scenes of mortality, however much we may have screwed our courage up, we want something more than natural resources. When the north-east wind blows on from the sea of death, it will put out all earthly lights. The light of the Gospel, God-lighted, is the only lamp that can stand in that blast. The weakest arm holding that shall not be confounded; the strongest one rejecting that shall humble and die. When the Jordan rises in its wrath the first of its waves will swamp them forever. We feel how sad it is for a man to attempt this life without religion. We see what a dreadful thing it is for a man to go down into the misfortune of life without Christian solace; but if that be so, how much more terrible when that man comes face to face with the solemnities of the last hour! Oh, if in the bright sunshine of health and prosperity a man felt the need of something better, how will he feel when the shadow of the last hour gather above his pillow? If, in the warmth of worldly prosperity he was sometimes dismayed, how will he feel when the last chill creeps over him? If, while things were comparatively smooth, he was disquieted, what will he do in the agonies of dissolution?

Oh, I rejoice to know that so many of God's children have gone through that pass without a shudder! Some one said to a dying Christian: "Isn't it hard for you to get out of this world?" "Oh, no," he says, "it is easy dying, it is blessed dying, it is glorious dying," and then he pointed to a clock on the wall, and said: "The last two hours in which I have been dying, I have had more joy than all the years of my life." A General came into the hospital after the battle, and there were many seriously wounded, and there was one man dying, and the General said: "Ah, my dear fellow, you seem very much wounded. I am afraid you are not going to get well." "No," said the soldier, "I am not going to get well, but I feel very happy." Oh, I have seen them, and so have you, go out of this life without a tear on their cheek! There was weeping all round the room, but no weeping in the bed; the cheeks were dry. They were not thrown down into darkness; they were lifted up. We saw the tides rising around them, and the swelling of the wave. It washed them off from the cares and toils of life; it washed them toward the beach of heaven. They waved to us a farewell kiss as they stood on deck, and floated down further and further, wafted by gales from heaven, until they were lost to our sight—mortality having become immortality.

Why was there, years ago, so much joy in certain circles in New York when people heard from their friends who were on board the City of Brussels? It was thought that vessel had gone to the bottom of the sea; and when the friends on this side heard that the steamer had arrived safely in Liverpool, had we not the right to congratulate the people in New York that their friends had got safely across? And is it not right this morning that I congratulate you that your departed friends are safe on the shore of heaven? Would you have them back again? Would you have those old parents back again? You know how hard it was sometimes for them to get their breath in the stifled atmosphere of the summer; would you have them back in this summer? Didn't they use their brain long enough? Would you have your children back again? Would you have them take the risk of temptations which throng every human pathway? Would you have them cross the Jordan three times in addition to crossing it already, and then cross it again to greet you now, and then cross back afterward, for certainly you would not want to keep them forever out of heaven. If they had lived forty or fifty years longer, would they have been safe? Perhaps so, perhaps not.

I ask a question, and there seems to come back the answer in heavenly echo: "What will you never be sick again?" "Never—sick—again." "What will you never be tired again?" "Never—tired—again." "What will you never weep again?" "Never—weep—again." "What will you never die again?" "Never—die—again." Oh, ye army of departed kindred, we hail you from bank to bank! Wait for us when the Jordan of death shall part for us. Come down and meet us half way between the willowed banks of earth and the palm groves of heaven. But there is one step still in advance suggested by this subject. If this religion of Christ is so important in life and so important in the last hours of life, how much more important it will be in the great eternity! I need not stand here and argue it. There is something within your soul that says now, while I speak: "I am immortal. The stars shall die, but I am immortal." You feel that your existence on earth is only a small piece of your being.

If I could come into your heart this moment I would see that many of you, my dear friends, had vowed to be the Lord's. I know not what sickness it was, or what trial; but I verily believe there is not a man in the house but that has some time vowed he would be the Lord's. It might have been at the time when your child lay sick you said: "O, if Thou wilt let this child get well I will be a Christian." Or it might have been in some business trouble, when you have said: "O Lord, if Thou wilt let me keep my property I will be a Christian." You kept your property, your child got well, the peril passed. Are you a Christian?

History says that long ago it had been announced that the world was coming to an end, and there was great excitement in London. It was said that the world would perish on a certain Friday. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the people were in the cathedral, praying and weeping. It seemed as if the whole English nation was being converted to God, for it was announced as certain by philosophers that on that coming Friday the world would perish. Friday came, and there were no portents, no fires in the air, no earthquakes. The day passed along just like every other day, and when it was passed and the night came, it was said that in London there was a scene of riot, and wassail, and drunkenness, and debauchery, such as had never been witnessed. They forgot their vow, they forgot their repentance, they forgot their good resolutions. Oh, how

much human nature in that! While trials and misfortunes come to us, and we are down deep in darkness and trouble we make vows. We say: "Oh, Lord, do so, and I will do so." The darkness passes, the perils go away. We are as we were before, or worse; for, oh! how often I have seen men start for the kingdom of God, come up to within arm's reach of it, and then go back further from God than they were before dropping from the very moment of their privilege into darkness forever! Oh, how ungrateful we have been! Do you know how much God has done for you and for me? Have you ever felt it? How much He did for you to-day! Who spread the table for you? Who watched you last night? Who has been kind and good to you all your life long? Oh, how ungrateful we have been! Methinks the goodness of God ought to lead this whole audience to repentance. I know not your individual history. Some of you I never saw before, some of you I will never see again; but I know that God has been good to you. What return have you made?

Shall a mother be grateful to a dog that saves her child, and be ungrateful to the Son of God, who, from the heights of heaven, plunged into the depths of darkness and suffering and woe that He might lift us up out of our sin and place us on the rock of ages? Oh, the height the depth, the length, the infinity, the horror of our ingratitude! Don't you treat Jesus like that any more. Don't you thrust Him back from your soul. He has been the best friend you ever had. You will want him after a while. When the world is going away from your grasp, and all the lights that shine on your soul are going out, and the friends who stand around you can do no good, and you feel your feet slipping away from beneath you—oh, then you will want Him—the loving Jesus, the sympathetic Jesus, the pardoning Jesus—to stand close by you and hold you up "amid the swelling of Jordan."

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Representative Roberts received a fine bouquet yesterday from the Republican side of the House for his advocacy of Lieutenant Robertson's case.

The bill of Representative Montgomery, passed by the House Tuesday, relative to the dog tax, provides that all above \$50 in that fund at the end of the year shall be paid to the tuition fund.

Up to Monday 472 bills have been introduced in the House and thirty-three in the Senate. Only five Senate bills have passed the House, and twenty-three House bills have passed the Senate.

Among the new measures introduced in the Senate Monday afternoon were bills appropriating money for the maintenance of State institutions, and a two hundred-dollar liquor license bill.

The Republican State officers Thursday afternoon in caucus agreed upon the selection of the following police commissioners for Indianapolis. John B. Elam, Colonel N. R. Ruckle, Republicans, and William Henderson, Democrat. The Republicans at once called on the Governor and named the above gentlemen. They were thereupon elected.

The Senate committee on the affairs of the Northern prison have made a lengthy report, which is altogether favorable to that institution. It finds that the sanitary condition is good, the cell houses are well heated and ventilated, and that each prisoner is supplied with everything that is necessary to his comfort. The highest commendation is passed upon the hospital and library. They find further, that the supplies are purchased in large quantities and at wholesale rates, thus making a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. to the State. The financial system of the prison is complete and accurate. Up to Feb. 16, 1887, all bills against the prison had been paid and there was on hand \$19,139.73, after having expended \$76,000 in new buildings and improvements. The cash and bank accounts of the warden were examined and found to be correct.

Attorney-General Michener Monday accompanied Representatives Patton, Sinclair and Alexander to Jeffersonville, where they are continuing the investigation of the Southern Prison, and during the day he began suit in the Circuit Court there against ex-Warden Howard, ex-Deputy Warden Craig and the bookkeeper, Matthew L. Huette, and their bondsmen, to recover money which they are alleged to have illegally taken from the State. Howard is sued personally for \$200,000, and his bondsmen for \$30,000, that being the amount of their liability. Craig for \$50,000 personally and his bondsmen for \$10,000, and Huette and his bondsmen for the same amounts. These are all civil proceedings.

### He Had Riz.

Wall Street News.  
A Kentuckian who had a claim against a railroad in that State for \$400 for damages in a smash-up was recently visited by one of the company's lawyers, who inquired:

"What sort of injury did you sustain?"  
"Nervous injury, sir."

"To what extent?"  
"To such an extent that my old shotgun now wobbles about so much that no longer ago than yesterday I shot at a rabbit and knocked over the best condog in all Kentuck. I've riz on my claim to \$700, and I'm goin' to push it until somebody holds for mercy."

### No Doubt of It.

The Judge.  
"Why do you wear your low-necked dresses to the theater?" asked a sensible woman of her butterfly sister.

"To please the men, of course," was the vain reply.

"And don't you think you would succeed better," said the other, "if you removed your hat instead of your waist?"

### PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

Judge Gresham Decides that Perkins Need not Testify in the Marion County Election Conspiracy Case—No Offense Committed Against the Government.

The now celebrated Perkins habeas corpus case was decided by Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the United States circuit court, Monday forenoon.

The Marion county election conspiracy charge has given rise to this litigation. To review the history of the case it should be recalled that the tally-sheet of the election in Marion county in November last were found to have been changed and fraudulently dealt with. This was conclusively shown in subsequent proceedings in the county court, where candidates who had been seated by the original court were unseated and their offices given to others upon the strength of a recount. Pending this result, however, Dr. Wagner charged conspiracy to defraud against John Counsellman, Simeon Coy, W. F. A. Bernhamer and Henry S. Spann. It was charged that these men had, through conspiracy, forged and changed the tally-sheets mentioned above so that the result of the election was changed. The charge was made before Commissioner W. A. Van Buren, the federal courts being preferred for the reason that the election at which the frauds occurred involved also the choice of a Congressman.

The defendants questioned the jurisdiction of the Commissioner. One of the witnesses was Samuel E. Perkins. He declined to recognize the jurisdiction of the court and refused to testify. He was sentenced to jail by Commissioner Van Buren. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted by his attorneys in his behalf before Judge Woods, of the federal district court. The Commissioner was there sustained and Perkins was remanded to jail. An appeal was taken to Judge Gresham, and, pending full hearing, the court released the defendant on New Year's eve.

The decision reverses that of Judge Woods, which sustained the Commissioner, and held that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction and had acted without sufficient precedent of law. The Court held that no crime against the United States had been committed, and that Perkins should be released. It is said the cases will at once be transferred to the county court, where no question of jurisdiction can be raised.

### A KANSAS COUNTY-SEAT WAR.

Two Men Killed and Four Mortally Wounded—Three Others Received Slight Injuries—A Genuine Shooting Affray.

Word has been received of a serious shooting affray at Coronado, Wichita county, on Sunday night, in which two men lost their lives, four were fatally shot and three were seriously injured. The killed and fatally injured were from Leoti and the others from Coronado. The trouble occurred over the location of the county-seat, both towns being candidates for the honor. Some time ago the Governor sent a commission there to take an expression of the people as to the location of the temporary county-seat, and as the result of the canvass Leoti was designated. An election for officers and a permanent county-seat was called for the 6th of this month, but in the meantime the Legislature passed a law postponing the county-seat elections until a registration was had. Leoti voted for county officers and a county-seat both, on the ground that the recent law is unconstitutional. Coronado failed to vote on the county-seat question, and was defeated on the county election. Since then each side has charged the other with gross frauds, and a good deal of bad feeling was developed. On Sunday night a crowd of men went from Leoti to Coronado, and during a dispute over the elections Charles Colter, from Leoti, struck Frank Lilley, of Coronado, over the head with a revolver. Ezra Loomis tried to stop the quarrel, and received a bullet in the leg for his pains. The shooting then became general. A corrected account of the fight says that the killed are Charles Colter, William Raines and a man named Johnson; the men fatally wounded are Frank Jones, A. N. Barry and George Watkins. Emmet Desmings fled, and it is not known whether he is wounded or not. All the parties named are from Leoti. They were fired upon as soon as they reached Coronado and were taken at a disadvantage.

### SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

Hon. Will E. English Arrested While Aboard a Europe-bound Vessel for Criminal Assault—Mrs. Lucy A. Case, a Widow, Makes Serious Charges Against the Congressman—He Declares It a Black-mailing Scheme.

Hon. Will E. English, son of Hon. W. H. English, was arrested at New York Saturday, just after he had boarded a ship on a trip to Europe. The arrest was caused by a widow named Lucy A. Case, of Indianapolis, who charged him with criminal assault. It was notorious that she was infatuated with English, and was generally believed that there existed an illegitimate intimacy between the parties. W. H. English says it is a case of blackmail. Young English gave \$2,500 bond to appear, but missed his boat.

An interview with Mrs. Lucy A. Case, the complainant against Will English, was telegraphed from New York Monday night. Her version of the sad story

is to this effect: "Mr. English says I am trying to blackmail him. Fortunately I have a witness who overheard a long conversation he and I recently had, during which he confessed he had treated me wickedly. When this trial comes off the public will learn who is the wrong-doer. When my husband died he left me a small income, not enough to support me and our daughter, Helen, who was then eighteen months old. I had to secure employment. I found it in Indianapolis, in the shoe and rubber store of L. E. Morrison. While there, Mr. English was introduced to me by a common friend. I did not want to know him, on account of his reputation, but my friend assured me that he admired me respectfully, and could treat a lady as such when he so desired. Well, he accompanied me to my home in Stewart Place every evening for a month, at the end of which time I permitted him to enter the house. That was in January of last year. He gradually became more intimate, and at last assaulted me. I was stunned by his conduct and hardly knew how to act. At last I ordered him out. The next evening he came again and he locked the door of my sitting room and put the key in his pocket. I begged him to leave, but in vain. Assuredly came on I permitted myself to be seen in public with Mr. English. This resulted in my being discharged from Mr. Morrison's. Mr. English vowed the deepest devotion, and from time to time gave me money, although I never asked him for a cent. I saw, however, that my reputation was going, and I determined to get away from the man, I went to Cincinnati. He learned of my whereabouts and sent my sister with a letter imploring me to return, and declaring he could not live without me. I was weak enough to go back to Indiana and then we came to New York."

Another special gives additional particulars regarding Mr. English's departure for Europe on the Eturia, the steamer he was arrested on after it had sailed from New York. When Sandy Hook was reached by the Eturia, after Mr. English had been taken off by the officers, the captain found a terrific storm raging. He therefore anchored at Gravesend bay, waiting for the storm to abate. While lying at anchor, the tug J. Pilger, in answer to a signal, steamed alongside. A lady appeared at the taffrail and asked if he would undertake to deliver a letter in New York if he were amply compensated. He answered in the affirmative, and the missive was given him. It bore the address, "Will E. English, Coleman House, New York City." In half an hour Captain Fritz had landed at the foot of Tenth street, and in ten minutes more he was in the presence of Mr. English. A hasty perusal of the note, and Mr. English packed his trunk, called a hack, and, jumping up alongside the driver, urged the horses toward the wharf where the Pilger was moored. In a comparatively short space of time the little tug was puffing down the harbor, and Mr. English was once more on board the greyhound of the seas. Mr. English then sent Mrs. Case the following note: "It is a cold day when I get left. I am now on board of the Eturia, or will be when you get this, sailing the ocean blue. Did you ever hear of a tug? Bye-bye."  
W. E. E.  
"You tried to injure the only friend you had and got left at it. You will regret it a thousand times, and your conscience will trouble you many hours."

The sympathy of Indianapolis people appears to be with the woman in the case.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Bismarck proposes thorough repressive measures in Alsace-Lorraine, to stamp out all French influence and ideas in return for the vote in those provinces for members of the reichstag.

Notwithstanding the result of the German elections, the war cloud in Eastern Europe grows more threatening. The relations of Russia with Germany and Austria are severely strained.

### THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2, 1887.  
WHEAT, No. 2, medium, 75c; No. 3, 74c; No. 4, 73c; No. 5, 72c; No. 6, 71c; No. 7, 70c; No. 8, 69c; No. 9, 68c; No. 10, 67c; No. 11, 66c; No. 12, 65c; No. 13, 64c; No. 14, 63c; No. 15, 62c; No. 16, 61c; No. 17, 60c; No. 18, 59c; No. 19, 58c; No. 20, 57c; No. 21, 56c; No. 22, 55c; No. 23, 54c; No. 24, 53c; No. 25, 52c; No. 26, 51c; No. 27, 50c; No. 28, 49c; No. 29, 48c; No. 30, 47c; No. 31, 46c; No. 32, 45c; No. 33, 44c; No. 34, 43c; No. 35, 42c; No. 36, 41c; No. 37, 40c; No. 38, 39c; No. 39, 38c; No. 40, 37c; No. 41, 36c; No. 42, 35c; No. 43, 34c; No. 44, 33c; No. 45, 32c; No. 46, 31c; No. 47, 30c; No. 48, 29c; No. 49, 28c; No. 50, 27c; No. 51, 26c; No. 52, 25c; No. 53, 24c; No. 54, 23c; No. 55, 22c; No. 56, 21c; No. 57, 20c; No. 58, 19c; No. 59, 18c; No. 60, 17c; No. 61, 16c; No. 62, 15c; No. 63, 14c; No. 64, 13c; No. 65, 12c; No. 66, 11c; No. 67, 10c; No. 68, 9c; No. 69, 8c; No. 70, 7c; No. 71, 6c; No. 72, 5c; No. 73, 4c; No. 74, 3c; No. 75, 2c; No. 76, 1c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.  
CORN, No. 1, white, 60c; No. 2, 59c; No. 3, 58c; No. 4, 57c; No. 5, 56c; No. 6, 55c; No. 7, 54c; No. 8, 53c; No. 9, 52c; No. 10, 51c; No. 11, 50c; No. 12, 49c; No. 13, 48c; No. 14, 47c; No. 15, 46c; No. 16, 45c; No. 17, 44c; No. 18, 43c; No. 19, 42c; No. 20, 41c; No. 21, 40c; No. 22, 39c; No. 23, 38c; No. 24, 37c; No. 25, 36c; No. 26, 35c; No. 27, 34c; No. 28, 33c; No. 29, 32c; No. 30, 31c; No. 31, 30c; No. 32, 29c; No. 33, 28c; No. 34, 27c; No. 35, 26c; No. 36, 25c; No. 37, 24c; No. 38, 23c; No. 39, 22c; No. 40, 21c; No. 41, 20c; No. 42, 19c; No. 43, 18c; No. 44, 17c; No. 45, 16c; No. 46, 15c; No. 47, 14c; No. 48, 13c; No. 49, 12c; No. 50, 11c; No. 51, 10c; No. 52, 9c; No. 53, 8c; No. 54, 7c; No. 55, 6c; No. 56, 5c; No. 57, 4c; No. 58, 3c; No. 59, 2c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.  
BUTTER, 10c; EGGS, 12c; LARD, 15c; SUGAR, 18c; COFFEE, 20c; TEA, 25c; RICE, 30c; OIL, 35c; FLOUR, 40c; MEAT, 45c; VEAL, 50c; PORK, 55c; BEEF, 60c; MUTTON, 65c; CHICKEN, 70c; TURKEY, 75c; DUCK, 80c; GOOSE, 85c; SWINE, 90c; SHEEP, 95c; CATTLE, 100c; HORSES, 110c; PIGS, 120c; GOATS, 130c; SHEEP, 140c; CATTLE, 150c; HORSES, 160c; PIGS, 170c; GOATS, 180c; SHEEP, 190c; CATTLE, 200c; HORSES, 210c; PIGS, 220c; GOATS, 230c; SHEEP, 240c; CATTLE, 250c; HORSES, 260c; PIGS, 270c; GOATS, 280c; SHEEP, 290c; CATTLE, 300c; HORSES, 310c; PIGS, 320c; GOATS, 330c; SHEEP, 340c; CATTLE, 350c; HORSES, 360c; PIGS, 370c; GOATS, 380c; SHEEP, 390c; CATTLE, 400c; HORSES, 410c; PIGS, 420c; GOATS, 430c; SHEEP, 440c; CATTLE, 450c; HORSES, 460c; PIGS, 470c; GOATS, 480c; SHEEP, 490c; CATTLE, 500c; HORSES, 510c; PIGS, 520c; GOATS, 530c; SHEEP, 540c; CATTLE, 550c; HORSES, 560c; PIGS, 570c; GOATS, 580c; SHEEP, 590c; CATTLE, 600c; HORSES, 610c; PIGS, 620c; GOATS, 630c; SHEEP, 640c; CATTLE, 650c; HORSES, 660c; PIGS, 670c; GOATS, 680c; SHEEP, 690c; CATTLE, 700c; HORSES, 710c; PIGS, 720c; GOATS, 730c; SHEEP, 740c; CATTLE, 750c; HORSES, 760c; PIGS, 770c; GOATS, 780c; SHEEP, 790c; CATTLE, 800c; HORSES, 810c; PIGS, 820c; GOATS, 830c; SHEEP, 840c; CATTLE, 850c; HORSES, 860c; PIGS, 870c; GOATS, 880c; SHEEP, 890c; CATTLE, 900c; HORSES, 910c; PIGS, 920c; GOATS, 930c; SHEEP, 940c; CATTLE, 950c; HORSES, 960c; PIGS, 970c; GOATS, 980c; SHEEP, 990c; CATTLE, 1000c; HORSES, 1010c; PIGS,



## LEGISLATIVE WRATH.

Lieut.-Gov. Robertson Ejected from the Senate by Force.

Several Senatorial Skirmishes of Rare Dignity.

Exciting Times in Indiana's Legislative Halls—Scenes of Turbulence Inside and Out—A Fight at the Door—DeMotte Roughly Handled by Order of Senator Smith—Johnson and McDonald Have a Tattling—Sassy Words—The Republicans Refuse to Vote—A Day's Interesting Proceedings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—There was a crowd around the doors of the Senate yesterday long before the time of opening, but the door-keepers were inexorable in refusing admission to all outsiders except a favored few. Those who were so fortunate as to get in, however, were witnesses to a scene of turbulence and excitement probably unparalleled in the history of Indiana Legislatures. There are three doors to the Senate chamber, and two of these were cleared except to the Democratic Senators. Around the middle door, which was used for general admission, there was such a crowd that even those who were allowed to enter had great trouble in getting in. Among these were a number of the Republican Senators who became very angry because they were compelled to almost fight their way in while the gentlemen on the other side of the Senate had no such trouble. This precipitated the trouble, and had it not been for the favoritism it would probably have not occurred.

It was shortly before the time of calling order when there was a pounding on one of the doors, and a prolonged racket. It was made by Senator Macy trying to get to his seat, and, when he did finally manage to get by the door-keepers, he denounced them in a very vigorous manner. With him came Colonel Robertson, who didn't pay much attention to those who tried to stop him, further than to make some spiteful observations. He came in, took off his overcoat and hat and sat down. Senator DeMotte had been struggling in the crowd around the door for nearly an hour, and when he finally got his foot in he shoved on through, pushing door-keepers aside, exclaiming, "Let me in, you have no right to stop me." There was no disputing the fact that he was mad, and around him soon gathered quite an excited crowd of Republicans and Democrats alike. Senator Johnson announced it as his positive opinion that the door-keepers were a lot of "damned bullies and cowards." Senator McDonald, of Whitley; Senator Howard, of Decatur; Senator Cox and others were in the crowd, and in a moment there was the greatest confusion, loud talking, pushing and profanity. In the midst of it all there was an interchange of blows between some of the participants. Particularly Senators Johnson and McDonald, and the latter came out of the racket with his nose somewhat skinned. Senator Cox tried to make Senator Johnson subside, but the attempt was a total failure. All this time Mr. DeMotte was vigorously denouncing the Democratic officials in terms which they apparently did not relish, but could not resent under the circumstances. A few ladies who were on the floor of the Senate, became frightened and abandoned their places near the entrance to go to the other side of the room. The crowd on the outside yelled and howled, and finally succeeded in getting the door open just a little.

Finally something like order was restored, and President Smith said: "The Senate will come to order," but it didn't. Colonel Robertson, who, up to this time, had been sitting quietly by the reporters' table, got up and attempted to go up to the President's stand. D. E. Bulger, of Wells county, and assistant door-keeper stopped him, and they had a slight tussle, and, as two or three other door-keepers came up, Colonel Robertson, seeing that a further effort in his direction was useless, changed his tactics. His face was as white as marble and he had a determined look when he walked to the Clerk's desk, directly under the President, and began speaking in a clear and distinct voice. He said: "I have been excluded from the position to which the people have elected me, and I wish to make a statement of my position. I wish to make a formal demand."

Senator Bailey—I arise to a point of order. This person is not a member of this Senate, and has no right to speak here.

The Chair.—The point of order is well taken. The door-keeper will remove the gentleman if he persists in speaking. Colonel Robertson (continuing)—I am here to make this demand. I am unarmed.

President Smith—So are we all, but were forewarned. Senator Bailey—This is not the place for this man to test his alleged rights. While this colloquy was going on Senator DeMotte tried to speak, and was ordered to take his seat. He refused to do it. Said President Smith: "The door-keeper will put Senator DeMotte in his seat, and if he don't obey he will put him out of the Senate." This brought every Republican in the Senate to his feet, protesting against what they designated as "an outrage and an infamy." Senator Campbell called the President's attention to the fact that he had no right to exclude the members from the Senate. "We won't stand this," came up from the Republican side. "This is entirely too much." There was much excitement, in the midst of which Senator Houston, was recognized and began to explain Colonel Robertson's position. Senator Howard objected and he desisted. While all this was going on Door-keeper Pritchett and Senator DeMotte were having a vehement quarrel, and as he later refused to take his seat, Pritchett shoved him down into it, with such violence as to break the chair and throw him on the floor. The Republicans and Democrats all hurried over to this part of the chamber, and for a time

there was danger of a general fight, but some of the cooler-headed members managed to allay the trouble. Pritchett was called all sorts of things, and denounced in unmeasured terms.

Finally something like order was again restored, and Colonel Robertson, who had been standing by the clerk's desk all the time, again began speaking. President Smith—I direct the door-keeper to remove this man from the floor of the Senate and keep him out.

Senator Campbell—The Senate alone can do that.

President Smith—I guess I know what I have a right to do.

Senator Fowler—I move that this man be ejected from the floor.

The motion was put and declared carried, and Doorkeeper Pritchett took Colonel Robertson by the arm. The latter did not resist, but walked out quietly and all the Republicans followed him, but they found the cloakroom door locked and could not get out. "Let them go," said President Smith. "It is their own fault, and they can take the responsibility." "That kind of talk won't scare anybody," shouted out Senator Johnson. "You are scared now or at any other time," replied Johnson, shaking his fist at the Senator from Jennings, "and you know it." Smith laughed and gazed benignly down on Senator Kennedy, who was considerably excited and was talking very loud and threatening, but there was so much noise that he could not be heard. "Tat-tat" yelled out Senator DeMotte, who had recovered his good humor, as he went out.

Senator Smith, of Wells, was called upon to offer prayer after these tempestuous proceedings, and he responded by invoking the divine blessing very briefly, when he had finished the Republicans came back into the chamber, many of them taking their seats, but they refused to vote or to answer to their names, declining to recognize President Smith in any way. A great many bills were then taken up and acted upon, in second reading, committee reports, etc., but only the Democrats voted, and on each roll-call the Republicans were recorded as present but not voting. Eventually Senator French offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senators who are present to-morrow be not excused from voting, and he read a section of the statute providing for a fine of \$1,000 for members of the Legislature who willfully obstruct legislation or refuse to vote when not excused. This move apparently had no effect, however, and then the Democrats began calling up important measures, such as the loan bill, the bill for supporting the insane hospitals, etc., and getting votes on them, but still the Republicans refused to respond. Senator Barrett made a report from the prison committee recommending the removal of the directors of the Southern prison, and this was concurred in, the Democrats alone voting. Routine business continued until after 12:30 o'clock, when a motion was adopted that, when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Motions to adjourn were defeated, and President Smith intimated that the session would continue up to 6 o'clock. He also announced that the House had refused to receive a message from the Senate, and asked for a resolution for the records of the Senate to show this fact.

When Colonel Robertson was ejected from the Senate chamber he was greeted by the crowd on the outside with continued cheering, and he made a short speech, in which he advised them not to break in through the doors of the Senate, as they threatened to do. Police Officers Haley and Davis were in the crowd, not on duty, Superintendent Colbert says, but out of mere curiosity, and their presence infuriated the crowd and they were driven out and back. When one of the breaks was made to get in, Mr. Kercheval, who was right at the head of the procession at all stages, was stopped by Doorkeeper Pritchett, and he proceeded to abuse the latter rather roughly, greatly to the delight of the crowd, who howled and cheered until they were hoarse. If Mr. Kercheval had received backing there is no doubt that he would have been right in the middle of the senate chamber in a very few seconds. Two or three of the door-keepers were all "mussed up" in the various rushes, but nobody was hurt.

During the racket, outside the senate chamber the wildest uproar resulted. Hundreds of persons—men who had been denied admission to the senate—had collected about the center door. As the sounds of the encounter within distinctly reached their ears, they became wild with excitement and eager for a chance to see and to take a hand in what seemed to their aroused imaginations, to be a fully-developed riot. When the surging mass inside reached the door, it was opened after much tugging, and Colonel Robertson, with such composure as he could command, walked out. Bruce Carr, Auditor of State, at once took his arm, and other Republicans rallied about him. The Auditor wanted to make a rush on the door-keepers and wipe them out, and the crowd approved of this suggestion, and were about to go it with a will and a yell. Colonel Robertson, however, advised differently, and Mr. Carr recalled the order to charge. With some difficulty Colonel Robertson persuaded the crowd to retire from the doorway, and, leading them to the north stairway, made a well-tempered speech. He recited what had occurred within, and asserted his right to the office which had been denied him. He was applauded vigorously, and the crowd gradually melted away.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, shortly after adopting a resolution offered by Senator Bailey, authorizing the door-keeper to employ all the assistants he thought necessary to preserve order and to repel mobs, such employees to be paid hereafter by order of the senate, and to serve only as the exigencies of the case required.

### IMPATIENCE.

Like too impatient children when the sky  
Frowns on some form of longed-for festal day  
To cheat their happy hearts of out-door play,  
We fret when sounds of ill above us fly,  
And every cloud and menace magnify,  
Till thus we waste our manhood's strength, as  
they  
Their zest for pleasure in some in-door way,  
Our age scarce wiser than their infancy.  
If we could chase and chase the clouds afar,  
Rather than borrowed gloom upon them bring,  
Our gain its lack of grace might palliate,  
But leave us yet with manliness at war,  
That brave defiance to all fate would fling,  
And by endurance make us strong and great.  
—William C. Richards in Harper's Magazine for March.

## EARTHQUAKE HORROR.

France and Italy the Scene of Violent Seismic Shocks.

Great Loss of Life—Three Hundred Persons Buried in the Ruins of Cervo—Nice, Cannes, Noli, Oneglia, Genoa, and the Entire Region of the Italian Riviera Visited by Damage and Death—Constitution of the People—They Pray in the Streets and Crowd the Confessional—A Frightful Visitation of Destruction—Over 2,000 Lost.

Two shocks of earthquake devastated a part of southern France and northern Italy at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The disturbances were felt at Nice, Cannes, Noli, Oneglia, Genoa, and throughout the entire region of the Italian Riviera. At Nice houses were rocked, walls cracked, and in some cases frail tenements were thrown to the ground. The people rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the streets, praying for deliverance from sudden death. Many persons were injured by falling debris. The Prince of Wales had been in the city but left before the disturbances.

At Monte Carlo and Monaco rocks were detached from the cliffs and precipitated into the sea. Many persons at Cannes rushed to the sea shore for safety, but nobody was injured. Two houses were destroyed at Nice, and three persons buried in the ruins. The walls in a number of houses at Marseilles were cracked. At Savonia a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed. Fifteen persons were killed at Noli. Six were killed and thirty injured at Oneglia. Fully one-third of the town of Dinai Mareno was destroyed and scores of persons were killed and hundreds injured. At Savonia, eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to property, at Cervo, near Dianomaria, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. The shock was very violent at Genoa. The ducal palace and many houses were seriously damaged. At Turin churches suffered severely. In the neighborhood of Dordigera many houses fell, killing the inmates.

At Nice, the earthquake shock caused awful surprise to the crowds of maskers returning home from the carnival festivals in fancy costumes, worn and bedraggled by the night's exercises, and looking dull and dreary under the glare of the early morning sunlight. The first shock created an immediate panic. Women screamed in terror, and there was a wild rush in all directions for safety from what everyone thought an awful impending calamity. Barking dogs and clanging church bells added to the momentary terror. People first rushed to the Church of Notre Dame and besieged the confessionals, the dramatic scene being presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came the second shock, when terror was depicted on every face and praying crowds hastened outside for safety. Troops were called out to keep order among the crowds besieging the railway stations throughout the city. One lady jumped from a window in terror when the first shock came, and now lies in a precarious condition.

Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than in Italy, the panic at Nice was excessive. The people were depressed by the carnival dissipations and their imaginations painted the event in the darkest colors. Exorbitant rates are charged for all conveniences. There is a crush of visitors who desire to leave, fearing a renewal of the shocks. To-night no one dare sleep in the houses. Wagons, carriages, ships, cabins, and all other available conveniences were sold at high prices. Owners of houses are camping out, and the streets are filled with people carrying bedding. Visitors at the deserted hotels are sitting in long rows of chairs in the streets.

The most startling news comes from the Genoese Riviera. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of a hill, a number of the inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt. A subsequent and greater shock demolished the church, and 300 of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Italy visited by the earthquake was immense and widespread. Late reports show that the number of lives lost will exceed 2,000.

### All Little Fellows.

Kaufman (Tex.) Sun.  
The wisdom of a man is but a small thing after all. What does he know? He can't tell why it was that he was created. He can't tell why blood circulates and keeps up life. He can't tell why it is that he can move his limbs when he wishes to walk, or to reach forth to grasp an object. He can't tell why he has a voice and can talk. In fact he has so little knowledge that it scarcely amounts to anything.

### Eager to Avenge Him.

Young Lawyer (to client)—They can't hang you for a murder you didn't commit.

Client—That's the judge's sentence: To be hanged by the neck until I am dead.

Young Lawyer (thoughtfully)—All right; you just let 'em go ahead and hang you, and I'll make 'em sweat for it.

### CONCERNING WOMEN.

The W. C. T. U. of Cincinnati have opened a coffee-house.

Feb. 15 was Susan B. Anthony's sixty-seventh birthday.

An Oregon huntress, Mrs. Lillie Prok, of Otalia, has killed seven bears this winter.

The next annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U. will be held in Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Emily S. Bouton, of the Blade, is vice-president of the Toledo (Ohio) Press Club.

Mrs. Z. G. Wallace has been engaged to lecture throughout the month of May in New York, and will spend June in Vermont.

In the Kansas House of Representatives one enrolling clerk, an assistant docket clerk and the postmistress are women, and two of the pages are girls.

The New England Women's Press Association has petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for a measure to require the appointment of police matrons in cities.

Mrs. Lucy S. Barber, who was arrested for voting the State and congressional ticket at the recent New York election, has been discharged from arrest by United States Commissioner Angel. The Commissioner held that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the federal court.

Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, of Chicago, president of the National Temperance Hospital, and editor of the Journal of Heredity, has been elected a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, which has in its membership many of the most distinguished names in law and medicine in this country and in Europe.

Mary T. Hill Willard, mother of Frances E. Willard, has reached her eighty-second year in full possession of all her faculties, and is the comforter and helper of her distinguished daughter. Madam Willard began teaching school at the age of fifteen, and taught eleven summers and eight winters, at tending school between times. She was one of the class formed at Oberlin College of the wives of the married men attending, under the instruction of Mrs. Finney, and books are still her delight and daily papers her recreation.

Mrs. Mary A. Leavitt, of Vernon, Ind., well known in temperance circles, is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, the story of whose courtship and marriage Longfellow has immortalized. Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla, who is said to have been the first girl born after the landing of the Pilgrims, married William Pabody in 1645, and the family record is traced through five generations to Dr. Egan F. Pabody, the father of Mrs. Leavitt. Dr. Pabody was among the early Abolitionists of Indiana, and organized the first temperance society in Jennings county.

The Protective Agency for Women and Children, organized in Chicago last April, has investigated about one hundred complaints. Of these, twenty-six were for wages due and money unlawfully withheld from complainant, aggregating \$624.05. Half of this sum was found worthless, the rest was collected or is in process of collection. Ten cases were of criminal assault, three of bastardy, five for false imprisonment, fourteen of delinquent husbands. Other cases were of injustice in probate courts, girls enticed from home for immoral purposes, loss of money through dishonest agents or friends, etc. The agency reports that it can find no legal remedy where the husband and father fails to provide for his family, and that in cases of crime against women its efforts are crippled by the disposition of police justices to regard such crimes as venial offenses, and to dismiss cases on frivolous pretenses or to impose light sentences.

### A New Star in the West.

The great poet of the future is to come out of the West, says Walt Whitman, and the Tribune has its eye upon the young lady who is to be the g. p. of the f. She lives at Bird Island, in this State, and here is a sample of her work:  
I rise at dawn, and putting on my clothes,  
Stride forth to cheer my eyes and ears and nose.  
With nature's dulcet sights and sounds and smells,  
And strutting through the woodland's mossy paths,  
Dame nature surely ne'er did halt or shirk.  
But toiled e'en as the busy little bee,  
And so may we, without a smirking smirk,  
Nor yet with aught of discord, far or jerk,  
Toil on to glorious immortality.

### The Maid of Louisiana.

A maiden of La.  
Once stepped on the peel of Ba.  
She slipped and she fell  
And she let out a yell  
And shouted, "Oh! Where's my Aunt Ha?"  
Boston Courier.

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